

NEAR EAST STATUS
BLAMED BY TURKS
ON ALLIED POWERS

Mr. Gibbons Says Failure to Obtain Restoration of Peace Is Laid to Entente Statesmen

This is the twentieth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons tells what Turks of weight and intelligence—and keenly sensitive patriots withal—think of the Angora movement and of what it is leading to.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—For several days I have been interviewing Turks and other Muhammadans who by personal standing and prestige and past services are competent to give a representative and authoritative opinion concerning the predicament in which Turkey finds herself and how she is to pull out of it. I cannot even indicate the families to which these men belong and the religious and political functions they have exercised in the Empire, much less give their names. For even the most prominent men here fear to speak out openly against the tyranny which has gripped Turkey for years, which has brought the country to the present impasse and which threatens to ruin it completely. I was able to get to them and talk with them at this critical time only because of my long residence here before the war, and personal friendships and by adroit questioning and diplomatic handling of the situation I have come to learn what men of weight and intelligence—and keenly sensitive patriots withal—think of the Angora movement and of what it is leading to.

In the first place, my informants are unanimous in placing the initial blame for the failure to obtain the restoration of peace in the Near East upon the statesmen of the Entente Powers, who, they say, committed three blunders, the effect of which is now fully seen.

These blunders, they say, were: (1) The allied statesmen made the Greeks occupy Smyrna; (2) they delayed an extra year after the Treaty of Versailles to agree upon the treaty to impose upon Turkey; (3) they allowed the Greeks to penetrate Asia Minor beyond the limits fixed by the Treaty of Sevres, and then not only suggested that the Greeks retire from the territories conquered by arms but also from the Smyrna region. The result of these three blunders, they declare, has been, first, to embolden and then make angry and defiant the Greeks, and, secondly, to instill new life into the Young Turk Party, which was about to peter out without the Paris Peace Conference opened.

Argument of Intelligent Turks
Admitting frankly the horrors in Asia Minor (but stoutly maintaining that they are "fit for fat") that is, that they were committed by Greeks against Turks in the same manner and measure as against Greeks by Turks) the intelligent Turks here point out that if the Greeks had not come to Smyrna and then tried to advance into the interior, occupying the most cherished portions of Anatolia, these "mutual atrocities" would not have been possible. For centuries did not the Turks live in friendship with their Greek subjects? they ask.

Did not the Greeks prosper more than the Turks, if we speak of the average person? If the Turks had been chronically unjust and cruel to the Greeks, it stands to reason that there would have been no Greeks—at least, no prosperous communities—to massacre and deport and pillage. Coincidence with the occupation of western Asia Minor was the Greek invasion of Thrace, and immediately the Turks had to admit the danger of a Greek attack on Constantinople. The Russian danger, they argue, had disappeared (temporarily), only to give way to a Greek danger.

The Turks could not be sure of the defense of their interests by any of the powers—Germany was prostrate, Russia in the throes of revolution, and the United States had just shown its attitude toward Turkey, with the consent of the United States.

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ARMENIANS BELIEVE TURKS
MAY THWART ALLIED INQUIRY

Little Evidence of Atrocities Would Remain, It Is Asserted, If Nationalists Have Forewarning

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—The recent proposal made by the British Government of sending a commission of inquiry to investigate the latest atrocities of the Turks against the Christians of Asia Minor has called for considerable criticism from the local press—all branding the proposal as unwise and impractical. Arvelian Mamoul, the Armenian daily, in a leading article, terms the plan a "mockery." The paper asks: "Are not the wholesale deportations and massacres sufficient to condemn the Turk that the powers must once more seek fresh proofs? How can England assure herself that France will not exert every effort to justify the atrocities? It is almost a foregone conclusion that such will be the result of any inquiry. Long before the commission could arrive on the ground the Turks will have eliminated all traces of their vandalism and will sufficiently terrorize the surviving, miserable Christians that none dare tell anything that would prove disadvantageous to the Kemalists."

A prominent Armenian, Dr. Tar-



Admiral Uryu

The Only Japanese Member of the Annapolis Naval Class of 1881, Who Was Responsible for the Carrying Out of the Entertaining of Edward Denby, the United States Secretary of the Navy, During His Recent Visit to Japan

MR. DENBY BRINGS
TOUR TO CLOSE

After Ten Days' Entertainment in Japan Leaves for Home

TOKYO, July 11.—The transport Henderson, having on board the United States Secretary of the Navy, Edward Denby, sailed today from Yokohama for Nagasaki. Speaking at a dinner given in his honor last night by American business men, Mr. Denby declared that "the United States Merchant Marine is second only to the Navy in its importance to the defense of our country."

ALLIES MAY BRING
TURCO-GREEK PEACE

Representatives Likely to Meet Under Auspices of France, Great Britain and Italy

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 11.—Developments are taking place in connection with the question of the re-establishment of peace in the Near East, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from well-informed sources.

This matter has been again under discussion between the governments of England, France and Italy and a proposal is likely to be accepted for a further conference to take place at some center in the Near East (other than Ismid, but within reach of Constantinople), to which Angora would be invited to send two representatives to meet representatives of Britain, France, Italy and Greece, to go further into the matter.

Britain, the representative understands, has agreed to this arrangement, subject to the acceptance by other powers of the condition that the Paris conference proposals be adopted as a basis of discussion. Italy is likely to be agreeable to this arrangement, and the representative understands that French opinion is also coming round to it, though no formal adherence has yet been given.

Mr. Denby's visit to Japan was chiefly for the purpose of attending the Annapolis Naval Class which was held in Tokyo the week beginning July 2. Many brilliant social functions followed, and excursions trips were made to the chief sight-seeing places of Japan.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the American guests were in the hands of Admiral Uryu and the Japanese Foreign Office. Amongst the leading guests at the various functions, in addition to Mr. Denby, were the American Ambassador, Charles Beecher Warren, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Admiral Uryu himself.

AMERICA REALIZES
GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Washington Official Declares Reparation Change Needed—French Mission Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 11.—"Germany must have relief." This was the view expressed today by a high administration officer, familiar with the economic and financial situation in Europe. While voicing his private opinion and not desirous of "mixing in," he declared that modification of reparation payment would be the only alternative to bankruptcy for Germany.

Asked whether he thought France would have to back down from its insistence that Germany pay the limit, this official's cryptic comment was "You cannot get water out of a stone." The question constantly recurs as to whether the United States would not modify its loans to France, so as to allow France to yield to Germany. The act passed by Congress for refunding the foreign debts, provides solely that the debts be funded into long-time obligations. There is no provision for canceling any loans. These loans must be paid, according to the present organic law of America.

It was intimated, however, by Treasury officials that the American foreign funding commission might recommend to Congress, after a thorough canvass of the situation, that some modification be made in these loans. But until the situation is gone into this could not be decided.

Jean V. Parmentier, French Director of Finance, arrived in New York today on the French steamship Savole to come directly to Washington and open negotiations with the debt funding commission.

He is understood to have other financial matters to attend to while in this country and whether he will take care of this before opening negotiations with the American commission was not known by Treasury officials.

M. Parmentier is bringing with him a bundle of facts on France's financial condition for presentation to the commission.

The program will be carried out, the statement said, "as soon as it can be ascertained whether it meets with the approval of a majority of the Dominican people."

FRANCE NOW DRIVEN
TO BE CONCILIATORY
TOWARD GERMANY

M. Poincaré Expected to Visit Mr. Lloyd George Shortly—Debts Cancellation Question

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable

PARIS.—Conversations with the highest authorities both political and financial on the reparations crisis convince The Christian Science Monitor's representative that France intends to avoid mock heroics. There's not the smallest demand for penalties as there would have been only a few months ago. The situation is being faced calmly though anxiously. Contrary to certain statements Raymond Poincaré, French Prime Minister, is now perfectly prepared to meet Mr. Lloyd George or any other minister to discuss the whole matter. Some kind of conference is inevitable for as the representative was informed by one who knows Mr. Poincaré's mind the German collapse is not merely a reparations crisis. On the reparations question alone Mr. Poincaré would prefer leaving the decisions to the commission instituted for that purpose. But the present problem transcends that of reparations. The bankruptcy of Germany with its inevitable attendant disturbances may have tremendous repercussions in France and indeed in England.

Question for Ministers
Therefore, in the face of imminent peril, it is for ministers and not for reparation delegates to get together. Herr Schroeder, Undersecretary of the Finance Ministry, and Dr. Fischer, the German emissaries here, frankly state that they have no proposal to make. They express their helplessness. What they ask is the advice of the Reparations Commission, or rather of individual members of the commission. It is, of course, understood that two years complete moratorium is essential, but even this will not be sufficient. In one way or another Germany must now have direct aid or the consequences are incalculable. There is a new suggestion that the International Bankers' Committee should again meet. The truth is that there is great regret that it was ever allowed to separate. The French, at any rate, are prepared to make any concession necessary for the raising of a loan to stabilize the situation, provided they can show some compensation.

This means that M. Poincaré could persuade even the most ardent politicians to surrender for a moment the reparations claim in cash if, on the other hand, French debts were canceled.

England to Help France
Obviously it is impossible to ask this from America, although the Parliament commission may obtain satisfactory terms. But it is held that there is no reason why England should not begin, in order to help France to continue. If England and France's debts, France could forgive Germany. A loan in these conditions would be possible. It is declared that the bankers' committee was wrecked, not on the question of reparations but on that of allied debts. It is anticipated that an early

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Deputy Marshals on Duty
Eastern roads, including the Pennsylvania, the New York Central and the Delaware and Hudson, announce they had enough mechanics, surplus locomotives and rolling stock to continue present service indefinitely. The Missouri Pacific, following its assurance to Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, that no trains would be taken off his lines in that State, rescheduled its earlier order discontinuing 124 local passenger amixed trains.

Several hundred deputies under

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STRIKE SITUATION DISCUSSED
BY PRESIDENT AND CABINET

Rail Walkout Believed to Be Serious, While Early Settlement Is Anticipated in Coal Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 11.—The industrial situation, with the railroad and coal miner strikes foremost, was discussed today at the meeting of the Cabinet. Reports were made to the President by Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, and by Dr. Hubert Work, the Postmaster-General, on the railroad strike, and by Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, on the coal situation.

It is the railroad strike that is causing the Administration the greatest anxiety. The President is confident that a solution of the coal problem will be found and that there will be no shortage of coal. He feels that he has made a proper offer, which is the key to the settlement. It was said at the White House that the plan was considered not only fair but a crystallization of the highest ideals of present civilization.

Official Washington characterizes the railway strike as "serious" and the coal strike as "mending." In these two words one of the closest advisers of President Harding today summed up the situation. Every effort will be made by the Administration to keep commerce and the mails moving, for in the rail strike the view here is that the men are striking against a decree of a Government agency—the United States Railway Labor Board.

President Behind Board
The President has made it plain that the Administration stands "squarely" behind the Labor Board and the move of the Attorney-General, in appointing special deputy marshals in the strike areas is in line with the policy laid down by the Executive. Should the strikers fail to heed this warning more vigorous steps are promised.

The high administration official added that the railway situation is getting more serious every day. He was not prepared to say what the future holds in store, but he was

American Relief Feeds
10,000,000 People

By The Associated Press

Moscow, July 11
THE American Relief Administration this week expects to reach the maximum of its famine relief program, supplying meals to 10,000,000 persons. The rationing will be gradually reduced as the harvest comes in, regardless of whether it is decided definitely to abandon the work in Russia after September.

Col. William M. Haskell is leaving for Washington to confer with the Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, regarding the plans for the future, and in his absence C. J. O. Quinn will head the organization.

RAILROAD CLERKS
ON SEVERAL LINES
JOIN IN WALKOUT

Train Service Is Curtailed as Disorders Increase and More Troops Are Used

CHICAGO, July 11 (By The Associated Press)—Increasing disorders, curtailment of train service and additional troops on duty at several trouble centers, marked the progress of the rail strike today. Ranks of the strikers also were recruited, as clerks on the Norfolk & Western were authorized to strike today.

Troops were on guard over railroad property at Bloomington and Clinton, Ill., Parsons, Kan., and New Franklin, Mo., with other units under arms ready to entrain.

United States marshals were protecting the mails on southwestern lines and guarding the Burlington shops at Aurora, Ill., which had been surrounded by 1000 pickets.

Many rail centers were blanketed with injunctions issued by federal courts restraining strikers from interfering with operations of trains and shops. Picketing was general throughout the country.

New York and the east began to feel the combined effects of the strike of coal miners and railway shopmen. Twenty-one passenger trains on the Erie and all double sections of the West Shore were discontinued, and all express trains on the Norfolk & Western were said to have been delayed from three to six hours because of shortage of locomotives and coal.

Labor leaders predicted that further curtailment of service was imminent. Following mass meetings of strikers in the New York area, union leaders said their followers were 100 per cent staunch.

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FORTY SOCIETIES PLOT
TO OVERTHROW WORK
OF DRY ENFORCEMENT

Open Violations of Law Encouraged to Disgust Decent Citizens and Arouse Sentiment Favoring Licensed Liquor Selling

JUDGES SOUGHT WHO WILL FAVOR WET SIDE IN CASES BEFORE COURT

Country Flooded With "Literature" Making Insidious Appeal for "Personal Liberty"—Authors Known to Be Paid for Their Services by Liquor Interests

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at repeal of the near House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable office holders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Between 40 and 50 organizations in the United States are actively working to bring about the rescinding of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and the enforcement laws. The liquor interests have proceeded so efficiently in their efforts to rehabilitate themselves that they have co-ordinated every phase of wet opinion, from the mildest to the most radical, and they have formed organizations to exploit every kind of an idea on the subject.

Virtually they are challenging the people of America to "pay your money and take your choice," for any label they may choose to wear.

There are always a few persons who naturally oppose every effort to advance moral welfare. They are such a minority, however, that they would not have caused a ripple in the perfect enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, if they had not been augmented by the organizing ability and financial resources of the manufacturers of intoxicants. Taking advantage of the hard times and unemployment, those interests caused to be formed small groups of malcontents and to these good organizers and publicity agents were supplied.

Thousands Under Wet Banners
Former saloon keepers and others engaged in the liquor trade were coaxed to form the initial paper organizations. Some of them, however, have developed far beyond that stage and are enrolling many thousands of persons in a definite league to overthrow the prohibition law. These associations are exerting every bit of influence they can muster for the selection of wet candidates for national, state and municipal offices in the next election.

A careful inquiry to ascertain what organizations there are whose purpose is either to cancel or mitigate prohibition in the United States shows the following 37 back of this propaganda:

Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.
Anti-Prohibition Society of America.
Association Opposed to National Prohibition.
American Liberties League.
American People's League.
American Sporting League.
Anti-Blue Law League of America, Inc.
Anti-Dry League.
Association of Moderate Legislation Clubs.
Auxiliary Caravans for Women (Order of Camels).
Constitutional Liberty League.
Free People's League.
Good Fellows of America.
Liberty Defense League.
Light Wine and Beer League of America.
League of Rights, Inc.
Manufacturers' and Dealers' League of the City and State of New York.
National Liberty Party.
National Order of Camels.
National Order of the Sphinx.
New York Anti-Prohibition League.
National Personal Liberty League.
National Liberal League.
One Hundred Per Cent American Spirit League.
Personal Liberty League.
Puppets League.
Self-Determination League of Liberty.
Sanity League of America.
Sanity League for Beer and Light Wines.
Society for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.
Veterans of Liberty.
Vigilance League.
National Association Opposed to Prohibition.
Citizens Liberty League.
Temperance League of America.
American Longevity Association.
National American League.
Enforcement to Be Weakened.

The task which the liquor interests have set for themselves in the immediate future is to break down law enforcement. To that end they are striving to bring about the election of judges and executive officials in states and municipalities or counties who will be lenient with the rum runners and bootleggers. The purpose is to make enforcement of the Volstead Act as difficult as possible for the federal prohibition agents and at the same time bring about, if they can, a state of disgust on the part of the public with the conditions prevalent in this illicit trade.

In many parts of the country the liquor interests have subsidized road

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FRANCE NOW DRIVEN TO BE CONCILIATORY TOWARD GERMANY

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call to the bankers to reunite will be made.

Stress is laid upon the need for a strict control of German finances, although the guarantee committee finds it difficult to establish that control, and no clear definition of what it meant by control can be obtained. It is recognized that no country like Germany can be administered by another country or a combination of countries. It is realized that even mere supervision is impossible in an effective sense. Little remains of the idea of control, and yet great insistence is placed on the word. Mr. Poincaré also calls attention to the paradox of German managers, industrialists and financiers enriching themselves by various expedients and sending their capital abroad while the State is ruined.

Famine in Bank-Notes Causes Acute Situation

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 11.—There was much talk here last night of an international loan as the only way out of Germany's grave financial crisis. The situation generally continues chaotic and until the debate on the Government's Defense of Republic bill in the Reichstag is concluded and a vote taken, no daylight will be seen. The feature of yesterday's resumed debate was the firm statement made to the Reichstag by the Bavarian ambassador in Berlin, to the effect that the Bavarian Government could not accept the measure in the present form. He added that Bavaria was prepared to support a measure in which considerable modifications were embodied. The debate was adjourned until today, when it is expected a vote will be taken.

In the meanwhile attempts to extend the Coalition Government to include either the German People's Party on the Right or the Independent Socialists on the Left is not meeting with any great success. In a manifesto which is circulated throughout Germany today the Majority Socialist Party will declare that they cannot make any sort of a parliamentary alliance with the reactionary, and at heart thoroughly, Monarchist People's Party.

"Any extension of the Coalition Government," adds the manifesto, "must be to include Independent Socialists, not reactionaries." Public confusion, so far as Berlin is concerned, continues, and is accentuated by the printers' strike and the newspaperless capital it creates. The National printing works are still closed down as a consequence of the strike, and the famine in bank notes of all dimensions grows acute. It was stated last night, for example, it might not be possible, owing to the shortage mentioned, to pay the miners their wages on July 15. The Government contemplates to issue "emergency paper money."

Immediate Meeting Probable

LONDON, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—M. Poincaré will probably be invited to London immediately for discussions with Mr. Lloyd George on the reparations question as affected by present conditions in Germany, according to official circles here.

Mr. Lloyd George presided at a Cabinet meeting today at which the subject under consideration was the German financial situation and the depreciation in the value of the mark. The Earl of Balfour arrived late, having previously conferred with Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States; Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Basil Blackett, Controller of Finance of the British Treasury at the Foreign Office.

According to diplomatic quarters, news from Germany today was less pessimistic in character, but it was pointed out that the recent slump in the value of the mark had been overshadowed since the close of the Genoa Conference.

Opposes Meeting of Allies

PARIS, July 11 (By The Associated Press).—The French Government is opposed to an immediate meeting of the allied powers to discuss the reparations situation, and it will only consent to such a meeting as a final step. This was stated in official circles today after a long conference between M. Dubs, president of the commission, and M. Poincaré.

Dr. Fischer told the commission that Germany had succeeded in getting together sufficient foreign exchange to meet the payment of 50,000,000 gold marks due July 15, but whether this payment will be exacted has not yet been decided.

PARIS, July 11.—Plans for a Monarchist revolution in Portugal, fixed for Sunday, were successfully crushed by the Government's precautions, says a dispatch to "Le Journal." About 100 persons were arrested, including Commander Sousa and many officers, and Alvaro de Castro, former Premier.

Dr. Fischer said he would present a formal request for a moratorium at a meeting called by the commission for tomorrow.

This request, it was indicated in commission circles will likely be acted upon by the commission without waiting.

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ing to refer the matter to the various governments.

The letter asking for the moratorium is expected to suggest the cancellation of all the remaining payments this year, leaving the matter of a moratorium thereafter open for the time being. Under this arrangement the question of the future moratorium would be decided later upon fuller consideration and in view of what may happen in Germany in the next few weeks.

It is understood that the majority of the commission saw no other way out of the present crisis, and is therefore prepared to vote a temporary moratorium, particularly because there is general realization that no loan to Germany is immediately possible and that relief for present conditions must come quickly.

A moratorium on Germany's back payments for the remainder of this year was thought in circles close to the Reparation Commission to be quite probable as a result of a conference this forenoon between Dr. Fischer, chairman of the German War Debts Commission, and all the members of the commission, in a hurriedly called informal session.

RAILROAD CLERKS ON SEVERAL LINES JOIN IN WALKOUT

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United States marshals were protecting the operation of trains on the Texas and Kansas & Texas, and the International and Great Northern railroads which are in federal receivership.

The Santa Fe announced that it was "on top of the strike" and that the situation was improving steadily. "A few more days," said A. G. Wells, vice-president of the road, "will put us where we were before the trouble started, as a large number of our old employees are coming back to work and many new men are applying for jobs."

Rail Officials Driven Off

National Guard troops from Booneville and Columbia, Mo., were ordered to New Franklin, following alleged threats by strikers warning officials of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas to leave town within 24 hours. H. G. Odell, trainmaster; R. E. Patterson, roadmaster, and O. O. Horton, supervisor, all fled, leaving New Franklin following the threats.

Bloomington, Ill., was one of the outstanding trouble centers, but apprehension was somewhat abated by the presence of state troops. The soldiers were greeted with jeers as they patrolled the shops and yards of the Chicago & Alton. Machine guns were trained in the direction from which a few shots were fired at the soldiers early today, but the fire was not returned.

Clerks Refuse to Work

The tense situation at Bloomington was aggravated by the clerks, who quit work after they had announced they would refuse to continue while troops were on guard in the shops. Officials of the train service brotherhood also protested against the presence of soldiers.

Officials of the striking shopcrafts renewed their protest against the military occupation but promised Colonel Culbertson, in command, that they would do all that was possible to avert trouble.

Deputy United States marshals guarding the International and Great Northern arrested two strikers at Laredo, Tex., after a strikebreaker was beaten.

The strike and resultant cancellation of trains has interrupted the United States senatorial campaign in Missouri, candidates being compelled to revise their itineraries.

Fresh acts of violence occurred in California. At Roseville, 15 miles from Sacramento, an employee of the Pacific Fruit Express was shot while on duty at a car-icing plant. Armed strike sympathizers were said to be occupying positions commanding the plant.

One man was in jail at Red Bluff, Cal., and another out on a \$5000 bond charged with kidnapping Patrick Gallagher, a boilermaker employed in the Southern Pacific shops at Gerber.

At Newcastle, Cal., attempts were made to dynamite one of the largest water tanks on the Southern Pacific system.

The railroads generally are endeavoring to operate their shops and union headquarters stands firm in its determination not to weaken in the face of railroad ultimatums.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois announced today that it was preparing to ask an injunction in East St. Louis, Ill., to cover all points in southern Illinois. This would include the mining towns in the Herrin district, where the recent mine troubles occurred.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen will not strike, for the present at least, according to a statement issued this morning by D. W. Helt, president of the organization. The decision was arrived at after conference between the executive board of the union and the Railroad Labor Board.

Troops' Control of Shops Results in an Exchange of Shots at Bloomington

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 11 (By The Associated Press).—More than 300 shots exchanged by state guardsmen and snipers marked the first night's control of the Chicago & Alton shops by troops.

Two men hidden in a gully north of the shops fired twice at sentries shortly before 3 a. m. Three hundred rounds from automatic rifles were poured into the gully.

At daylight the place was searched, but no trace of the snipers found. Shooting was resumed at 7:15 this morning, when snipers fired on a sentry at the northeast edge of the shop yards. It was unofficially reported at the guard camp this morning that two more companies of troops would arrive today. It is also understood that non-union workers will arrive from Chicago today. Arrangements have been made to meet their train

with two companies of troops to escort them to work.

Many Shots Fired

The night was a succession of alarms. At midnight three shots were fired at sentries near the north end of the plant. A lieutenant and a detail set up a machine gun covering a grocery store where 15 to 25 strike pickets were congregated.

Several shots were fired at 1 o'clock from the direction of an elevated roadway a block north of Seminary Avenue, which bounds the northern side of the shops. The sentries responded with nonindication that anyone was hurt.

At 2:45 Maj. L. W. Russell received a report that four men had slipped past the sentry line into the shops on a spying expedition and had made their escape.

Just before 3 o'clock two shots hummed past a sentry. They apparently came from a weed patch in a little gully just north of Seminary Avenue.

Three automatic rifles sprayed the patch with 300 rounds of bullets and there was no further firing from there during the night. Daylight failed to reveal that anyone had been hit.

Testing Out Troops

Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Nunan, in charge of the guards in the shops, predicted this morning that today will be the decisive day. After a round of the sentry posts at 7 a. m., he said last night's sniping was merely to test out the mettle of the soldiers.

Ninety-four non-union workers arrived this morning. They were searched by the troops, and a gun was found on one man. It was confiscated.

Crowds of strikers and strike sympathizers began crowding around the shops this morning and at 10 o'clock orders were issued to set up machine guns covering every entrance.

Col. Albert L. Culbertson denied that more than four shots were fired last night. Someone, he said, fired at a sentry with a shotgun, and the sentry fired three times in the direction of the flash.

Seven citizens living near the shops, however, telegraphed Len Small, the Governor, that approximately 200 shots were fired in the direction of their homes last night, and they asked that the militiamen be restrained from further shooting.

Despite Colonel Culbertson's report, a newspaper man who spent the night in the shops and heard the shooting, said he would be the officers on duty there that 300 shots had been fired.

The strikers and members of other unions are planning a mass meeting this afternoon to adopt resolutions demanding that the troops be removed. The entire body is planning to march on the City Hall to present a demand to Mayor Edward E. Jones and there were open threats on the streets this morning that if the Mayor did not act he would be "run out of town."

Kansas Railroads Expect to Run Shops This Week

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11 (Special).—The railroad shops in Kansas, which are necessary to the operation of the different systems in this State, all will be in operation this week if the railroads are able to secure the men necessary to man them.

The Santa Fe system has its Topeka shops under partial operation. The largest shops on the system are in Topeka and 2600 men were employed there when the strike was called. The company asserts that it had nearly 1800 men at work last Saturday, one week after the strike was called.

Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, issued orders sending four companies of National Guardsmen and may send one company to Pittsburg. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad shops are at Parsons and the Kansas City Southern has its shops at Pittsburg. The Southern has part of its forces at work at Pittsburg but strikers notified employees that they could expect trouble if they continued to work after noon Sunday.

Milt Gould, the sheriff, has arranged for a large number of deputy sheriffs to protect the workers and if these are not sufficient the National Guard will be called upon.

At Parsons no effort had been made until this week to operate the shops. Owing to the tension among the shop workers and the community it is felt that no effort should be made to operate the shops except under military protection and this has been arranged for. Three infantry companies and one machine gun company were moved into Parsons Sunday night and appeared as guards around the shops Monday morning. One of the companies may be moved to Pittsburg if developments there warrant such action.

There had been no trouble of any kind at Topeka or at other points where the shops are in partial operation. The state is prepared to call out the entire National Guard to protect workers in any of the railroad shops that are necessary to continue transportation service.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The determination of the federal Government to maintain transportation of mails and interstate commerce during the railway shopmen's strike failed to check today the stream of reports to the Post Office Department of interference by strikers with mail trains.

S. H. Crisler, superintendent of railway mail service at St. Louis, reported in telegrams to Hubert Work, the Postmaster-General, that 3000 miles of railway mail service on the Wabash railway were not being operated. Mr. Crisler added that the fuel situation was serious.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company notified the department today that it had no intention of withdrawing mail trains.

No further trouble was reported to the department from Springfield and other points in Missouri, where strikers were alleged yesterday to have interfered with the movement of mail matter and the situation at Kansas City was reported today to be improved.

Postmaster-General Work received from C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the following telegram today: "The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was obliged to annul the operation of its train number 46 from Florida,

Ill., to Shawneetown, Ill., yesterday morning and on that account was unable to perform United States Mail service between these points on account of action of strikers who would not permit our officers and employees who were on the ground at Florida, to make this trip. This has been brought to attention of the postoffice department authorities in that section.

The railroad company had equipment in proper condition and forces necessary to operate the service, but was prevented from doing so by failure of local authorities to maintain order and provide protection for our employees. I am bringing this to your personal attention in view of the possibility of more extensive and serious difficulties in that section.

Mr. Work said he had instructed the superintendent of the railway mail service in Washington to have divisional inspectors sent to all points where railroads had reported strike disorders to make reports to Washington at once.

SENATOR EDGE ASKS TARIFF ACT CHANGE

New Jersey Republican Announces His Dissatisfaction With Administration Bill

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Announcing that he was far from satisfied with the Administration tariff bill in its present form, Walter E. Edge, (R.), Senator from New Jersey, served notice today that he would not vote for the measure if it failed to provide, otherwise than through congressional action, some method by which individual schedules could be revised as circumstances and investigation should warrant. Provision for such revision by the President is contained in the bill.

Passage of this hard and fast tariff bill without opportunity for elasticity of rates, said Senator Edge, "might prove a national calamity."

"A tariff which, while affording better protection, still results primarily and practically in a general raise of prices at home, without a corresponding benefit to the world's trade, narrows our possibility for development to a trade confined to ourselves, which is not, in my judgment, a real interpretation of a broad and enlightened protective policy or a lasting solution of our economic ills."

ITALY WILL ASK LONG DEBT TERM

By Special Cable

ROME, July 11.—Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Ambassador to the United States, arrived at Rome on Sunday, and is to be received by the King today. He has already seen Carlo Schanzer, the Foreign Minister, at Paris, informing him especially regarding the opposition made to the customs tariff bill now before the American Congress.

He also informed Signor Schanzer that he had been able to arrange that the percentage number of Italian emigrants should be calculated on the basis of the last census. Finally, he said that the question of debts is not yet settled, but that America, while insisting on full payment from the other, richer, nations, is ready to give Italy favorable treatment.

Thus when the question is discussed in December, Signor Ricci, who is reported to be returning in September, will propose a project for the liquidation of debts by which the dollar will be calculated at the rate of exchange at the time the loans were made. He will also propose payment in 100 yearly installments, and postponement of the payment of interest for the first 30 installments.

NEW YORK HOTELS ADDED TO CHAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Claridge Annex at Forty-Third Street and Broadway and the Yates Hotel in Forty-Third Street, forming the Hotel Claridge unit, have been leased by L. E. Boone to Edward Arlington for the sum of \$550,000, this amount merely covering the title to the leases and furnishings of the two hotels. The lease of the Claridge Annex runs until 1941, at a gross rental of more than \$1,830,000, while the Yates Hotel lease is for a period of 88 years.

Mr. Arlington announced today that he intended to operate the Claridge Annex under its old name, which was the Hotel Cadillac, widely known among traveling men. The transfer of the property will take place on July 31 and on August 1 the hotel will start business under its former name. There will be no change in the name of the Yates.

Mr. Arlington has acquired three other hotels in New York within a year. They are the Harding, Flanders and America. He controls the latter hotel with J. H. Kenny, Inc. He has also acquired the Colonial Arms Hotel at Jamaica, L. I. The new corporation will be known as the Adolph-Arlington Hotel Operating Company with Robert E. Adolph as president; Clarence E. Lowes, secretary, and Edward Arlington, treasurer and general manager. This company will confine its operations to the Cadillac, Yates and Flanders hotels, which Mr. Arlington personally will conduct with his other New York hotels.

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AT FORTY-THIRD STREET

VIEWS OF BELFAST OUTRAGES CONFLICT

Loyalists and Republicans Each Blame the Other as Cause of Continued Disorder

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11.—It is remarkable how hard it is—partly on account of the warmth of partisan feeling and partly because of the difficulty in ascertaining the facts—to strike a fair balance between the conflicting Unionist and Free State views of the recent happenings in northern Ireland. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, therefore, has gone into the matter with well-informed representatives of both sides.

According to the Unionist view as to responsibility for the Belfast outrages, significance is attached to the official announcement by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Northern Ireland, of the seizure of an Irish Republican Army headquarters in Belfast. The units identified were No. 2 Battalion, No. 1 Brigade, Third Northern Division. This confirms information recently given by a prominent Unionist that the Irish Republican army operations were on a large scale in Belfast, where the organization had no right to be.

Presumption of Guilt. These operations, the informant said, raised a strong presumption of the guilt of this organization in connection with the whole series of Belfast murders, explosions and burnings.

The material captured consisted of important Irish Republican army documents and records and also quantities of arms, ammunition, explosives and substances for incendiary bombs.

This is taken as confirming the contention that the principal responsibility for the Belfast outrages lies with the militant Sinn Féiners. In this connection it is recalled that long before the Belfast disorders started the southern Republican leaders were, in the course of their expression of opposition to the establishment of a northern government, freely threatening "to carry the war into Ulster" and "to render the Northern Government unworkable." Subsequently, in connection with the sniping in the streets, of Belfast a "liaison officer for Ulster" of the Irish Republican Army by the name of O'Duffy, admitted he had men posted about the streets, although at that time there was no justification of military action by the southern Irish in the northern area.

The reason for the importance attached by the Unionists to yesterday's news is that, whereas in recent months bitterness, and in some cases the responsibility for lawlessness, may be ascribed to individual loyalists as well as to the Sinn Féiners, the evidence now accumulating indicates an organized campaign of violence of considerable proportion, by the Irish Republican Army. All this is in accordance with the earlier threats of its officers, and also it is said to be in accordance with every consideration of motive since the Ulster Royalists have all to lose and nothing to gain by committing, or allowing, sectarian strife in the streets. The Unionists further assert that the moderation in the tone of Sir James Craig's recent utterances and the refusal of the Orangemen to attempt retaliation for the murder of Sir Henry Wilson furnish strong corroboration of this view-point.

Northern Government Blamed

The Free State view of the situation is equally emphatic. It has been put by an engineer who has just returned here from Belfast. He said: "The Northern Government might restore order in Belfast if they had the necessary strength, but under the present system the disorder will continue while a single Nationalist or Sinn Féiner remains in the city. The lawbreakers are perfectly well known to the police and they could be rounded up if a determined effort were made. But if this were done the result would be a very mixed bag. Many malefactors would be found to be Unionists, some of them prominent members of orange lodges."

"This is the dilemma the Northern Government does not dare to face. They could hardly release the Unionists and retain the rest, and any attempt at impartial punishment would start a revolt against their authority, which might end in their downfall. The warmth of party feeling in Belfast is almost impossible to realize, and shows signs of breaking into open rioting if a single Unionist is arrested by the authorities."

"In the second place," he continued, "it is of extreme importance to Ulster that stable conditions should be established in the South. Perhaps it is not true to affirm that sooner or later Ulster will be compelled to cast her lot with the Free State, for even if wisdom pointed to affiliation with the rest of Ireland popular opinion would revolt against such a step. The power of looking at political questions dispassionately does not exist in Belfast."

Ulster Has Grievances. "Ulstermen undoubtedly have grievances. The Northern Government was 'let down' by the December treaty.

Ulster had accepted the Government of Ireland Act only on the solemn undertaking of the British Government that this would be the last concession asked. The treaty completely ignored her existence and proposed to replace the Council of Ireland by the Dublin Parliament.

"The average Ulsterman has never got beyond abuse of the treaty, and has never gone so far as to read it, with the object of considering whether it contains anything to Ulster's advantage. To do so would be almost treachery in his eyes."

"To the Ulster contention that there will never be peace in Ireland while the Sinn Féin reigns in Dublin, one is tempted to reply that there will never be contentment in the North until political wisdom is restored in Belfast."

Irish Warfare Assumes Guerilla Aspect in Country

DUBLIN, July 11.—(By The Associated Press).—Irish warfare in the country districts is becoming of a guerilla character. For the most part the insurgents evacuate threatened positions before they are attacked, leaving a trail of burning buildings. Prisoners taken by the nationals are said to be poorly supplied with arms and equipment.

An official communiqué today announces that a convoy of troops from Loughrea to Ennis Saturday evening fought a body of irregulars near Gort in Galway and took 12 prisoners. One of the irregulars was killed and several others were wounded. The regulars lost one man, killed by a sniper. In County Louth between Dunlavin and Drogheda, a party of 17 irregulars was attacked by the Free State forces who took 12 prisoners and much material.

This city is comparatively quiet. Two unsuccessful attempts were made last evening to ambush regular troops. There were no casualties.

HOTEL MEN ASSAIL PORTER ORDINANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10.—The Hotel Association of New York has announced that it will ask the Board of Aldermen to revoke the ordinance which legalized public porters. In its statement the association says:

"The public porter was created by an ordinance passed many years ago, which licensed men at a small fee to call themselves public porters and to post themselves in or near railroad stations and other terminals for the purpose of carrying baggage to hotels and other destinations. The public porter was very useful when the service was started. Now, with the numerous transit facilities and taxicabs, the 200 or 300 acting as public porters are no longer needed."

"Further than this, it has been definitely proved that some public porters are runners for houses, who pay these porters anywhere from \$1 to \$2 a week, or a fee for each guest that they bring in. They have been overheard to advise strangers not to go to such and such a hotel for fictitious reasons, and to recommend houses which were feeling them to act as decoys."

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New Double and Single Breasted Models with "tailored-in" style—and a mohair that is of a distinctively high grade—

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LEATHER GOODS COMPANY

HARDING DEMANDS VEX BOTH SIDES TO COAL DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

culty in accepting the sections of the President's arbitration offer which would continue the war-time mining wage scales for what they regard as an indefinite period. Using the union day laborer's wage underground of \$7.50 to illustrate their argument, they point out that non-union fields with a day labor wage rate of around \$5 have continued expanding operations for all of the period.

In union circles, the disposition is to question where the arbitration would leave the union districts in West Virginia, Washington State and the southwest, which have more or less relapsed to non-union operation. There is also a disposition to consider what the arbitration would do for the new unions which successfully came into being in certain non-union territory of Pennsylvania under the impulse of a national strike.

It is the union view that the wage scale fight under the arbitration offer is more or less won.

The net result was to give both elements in the conference considerable room for thinking.

Price Cutting Problem

Representatives of non-union coal operators will be called together late this week to consider means of dealing with smaller operators who are selling coal at prices in advance of the maximums recently reached by voluntary agreement, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said today.

Mr. Hoover said, the larger non-union operators had been abiding by the price agreements faithfully but the smaller operators were "getting entirely out of hand," and in some places were raising prices as much as 50 cents each week. Small operators in western Kentucky and one Pennsylvania district, he said, were the worst offenders against the fair price maximum.

Attraction of the open market, he asserted, had proved too much for the smaller non-union operators, and while the larger operators are holding prices at the mine to from \$2.90 to \$3, although being offered as high as \$4 a ton, smaller operators are charging as high as \$3.75 a ton, and in the western Kentucky and Pennsylvania fields as high as \$5 or \$6 a ton.

Asked as to the means at the Government's disposal for protecting the public, Mr. Hoover explained: "More moral suasion, that's all I've got. But it's been some time to hold the situation for six weeks."

Definite date for the meeting with the non-union operators has not been set, Mr. Hoover said, adding they would be called together the latter part of this week.

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BUSINESS WOMEN CONSIDER WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS

Federation Expected to Indorse Only Few Proposed Bills but Will Follow Those Vigorously

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 11 (Staff Correspondence).—Establishment of headquarters at Washington is one of the most important proposals that will come before the annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women now in session here. In discussing prospective headquarters at the national capital the federation is following the lead of other women's organizations which have established themselves in Washington where they can watch legislation of interest to their members and maintain easy communication with the executive departments of the Federal Government.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women is allied with ten million women in sixteen other women's organizations in the joint congressional committee whose representatives constantly are working with members of Congress for the bills endorsed by their separate organizations. Most of these organizations have offices in Washington, either permanent houses such as the one just purchased by the General Federation of Women's Clubs or business headquarters such as the one maintained by the National League of Women Voters.

Will Indorse New Bills
In its association this year with the joint congressional committee, the legislative activities of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women will be confined to a few bills if the recommendation of the federation's legislative committee is adopted by the convention.

The committee will ask the convention to continue the policy of indorsing "few bills and to follow those up vigorously to the end that the public may understand that business women do not thoughtlessly indorse legislation."

In explanation of this policy Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, director of the junior division of the United States Employment Service and chairman of the federation's legislative committee, said today:

"The federation constantly is asked to indorse measures which are too highly specialized for the lay person to discuss intelligently. Such measures include many welfare proposals which should be left to the attention of experts and which are too controversial for us to consider."

Miss Stewart has the support of many delegates in her proposal, including a number of the New York representatives. Mrs. Elizabeth Sears who heads the New York delegation said:

"I am opposed to so-called welfare legislation passed in the name of the special needs of women. Any laws which we make should better conditions for men as well as women. We want good laws, but we want them stated so clearly and concisely that we understand what we are endorsing."

A federal amendment prohibiting child labor was recommended by the legislative committee as the principal work for the year. The committee also will advise the indorsement of the bill for the independent citizenship of married women, the Sterling-Ledbach bill for the classification of all Government positions according to service with salary and promotion according to ability and irrespective of sex; the Fess bill to place home economics on the same basis in vocational education as trade industry and agriculture and a law to outlaw war.

Committees in Session
A conference of the legislative com-

mittee with Miss Stewart presiding was one of the important features of the program this afternoon. At the same time conferences were held on membership with Miss Lulu Fairbanks of Seattle, Wash., presiding; publicity, Mrs. Elizabeth Sears of New York City presiding; finance, Miss Lila M. White of Jacksonville, Fla., presiding; personnel research, Miss M. E. Hoagland, Ind., presiding; education, Dr. O. L. Hatcher of Richmond, Va., presiding; program, Miss Marie E. Wing, Cleveland, O., presiding; the federation publication, the Independent Women, Miss Georgia Emery of Detroit, Mich., presiding.

At the first formal business session of the convention this morning greetings were given by A. W. Chambliss, Mayor, and Miss Olan Sweeney, president of the Chattanooga Business and Professional Women's Club, with Miss Forba McDaniel of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana Federation responding.

In her annual address Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest of Detroit, Mich., president of the National Federation, named peace and intelligent citizenship in city, state, Nation, and world as the two most important factors of work for the federation outside of its own ranks and the improvement of business women themselves as the chief aim within the organization.

"The business woman of the future must be womanly gentle and understanding," said Mrs. Forrest. "She must have an eye trained to see problems and a mind trained to handle them. She must be able to do common things in an uncommon way."

"Above all she must be trained so that future generations will view her not as a problem but as an asset in the business world. The distinct work of the federation now must be to help the young business girls who are not equipped to meet after-war conditions. Just as we stood by the men at the front so we must stand by the girl in business so that she becomes equipped to meet the world's demand upon her and so that never again can the economic power of women be wasted."

Large Increase Shown
The report of the treasurer, Miss Paula Laddey of Newark, N. J., showed that \$68,774.04 had passed through the office during the year, with expenditures of \$51,658.49 leaving a total of \$15,115.55 on hand. Each state federation was invited to send a display of the industries of the state in which women had a part. Maine responded with a miniature camp, the tents pitched beneath tiny trees grown in the State and beside a little lake in which are canoes. A rural free delivery box gives a bit of color to the scene and piled high are the souvenirs sent by Maine manufacturers for distribution to the delegates, air pillows, tatty road maps from the automobile association, the thrift reminders from the banks.

Among the interesting features of the convention are state exhibits which fill the Hotel Patten annex and have overflowed into the windows of shops. Each state federation was invited to send a display of the industries of the state in which women had a part. Maine responded with a miniature camp, the tents pitched beneath tiny trees grown in the State and beside a little lake in which are canoes. A rural free delivery box gives a bit of color to the scene and piled high are the souvenirs sent by Maine manufacturers for distribution to the delegates, air pillows, tatty road maps from the automobile association, the thrift reminders from the banks.

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derick, the Colorado federation has a United States forestry display, and there are small bales of cotton from Alabama, replicas of the city gates of Saint Augustine, Fla., pottery from New Jersey and Ohio, and textiles from South Carolina. The Hartford, Conn. Club has brought \$2350 worth of bonds on its club house which it has redeemed this year, and the Kalamazoo, Mich., Club has a large sign calling attention to the fact that among its members are a city commissioner, the register of deeds, one member of the city school board, one member of the county school board and the president of the State Library Association.

PALESTINE ARABS TO RESIST ZIONISTS

London Delegate Says Every Means of Obstruction Will Be Employed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 11.—The overwhelming majority received by the official governmental policy in the recent House of Commons debate has at least convinced the Palestine Arab delegation that their agitation against the Zionist regime in the Holy Land has shot its bolt for the time being. Its members, therefore, are packing up and expect shortly to leave London after a year's labor in the British metropolis.

The work of the Arab delegation has been by no means fruitless. A definite check has been put on the political ambitions of the Zionists, and the Balfour declaration has been officially interpreted in its most moderate sense. Furthermore, the constitution of the proposed legislative assembly has been amended in a direction more consonant with Arab ideals.

Arab Ideals Explained
Nevertheless, the essential difficulty remains. The crux of the Palestine question lies in the control of immigration and so long as this remains outside the power of the popularly elected body the menace to Arab supremacy continues to exist. Conversely, if such an elected body, which would be 90 per cent Arab, secures control, Jewish immigration would be stopped and the Balfour declaration would become merely another scrap of paper.

In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Musa Kazim Pasha explained that the Arabs could not express anything but disappointment at the conclusions already reached. His delegation attempted to demonstrate that the Balfour declaration is incompatible with Great Britain's expressed intention to satisfy national aspirations. His mission has been to enlighten public opinion, and the generous support accorded by the bulk of the English people, the independent press of the country, and the House of Lords, convinced him that the British people as a whole approve the justice of the Arab viewpoint. In the meantime the vote in the House of Commons had shattered their hopes.

Zionists May Be Resisted
Asked his opinion of the probable future developments, Musa Kazim Pasha declared that Palestinian decline to acknowledge any mandate based upon the Balfour declaration, although they feel no hostility to the mandate itself. He considered it probable that they will take advantage of every means in their power to resist the Zionist régime, as this involves the annihilation of Arab interests. He recognized the difficult situation in which the British Government was placed but insisted that the Arabs were engaged in nothing less than a fight for their very existence.

In view of this statement, coupled with the tenor of the manifesto issued today, outlining the Arab case in greater detail, it is evident that the struggle will continue. It is possible that there will be disorders locally, in which event the situation may prove interesting. There is little doubt that while no question of anti-Semitism is involved, the sympathy of the mass of British opinion is with the Arabs. The overburdened taxpayer strongly objects to the erection of a Jewish or any other national home at his expense and if, in addition to this, British troops or gendarmes are employed to suppress any native rising against the immigrants, the outcry in this country would assume formidable proportions.

RADICALS DISRUPT BOOKKEEPERS' UNION

NEW YORK, July 11.—The charter of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union No. 12,646 was suspended last night at the order of Samuel Compers, by Hugh Frayne, New York State Organizer. The move, admittedly made to reorganize the local union and drop some of the present members.

The dissolution in the local, according to union leaders, is caused by communists who quietly have joined in order to spread radical propaganda.

ISLANDS FOR WAR DEBTS

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 11.—A proposal that the United States should take over islands in the Caribbean Sea, which are owned by European nations, as part payment of world war debts, was advocated before the annual Spanish War Veterans by Hamilton Fish Jr., United States Representative, here yesterday.

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BUSINESS SUITS \$150

ARMENIANS BELIEVE TURKS MAY THWART ALLIED INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

town of Malatia (Diarbekir province) which I crossed several times in 1917. During my first and second visit to the plain I witnessed a terrible scene: the road we were passing was covered with human bones. Pretending ignorance of the fact, I asked the Turkish soldier attending me to give me an explanation.

Ground Was Cleared
"He, with a few introductory words, attempted first to prove that he had not approved the Armenian massacres and had not taken any share in the looting, and then he proceeded to tell me the following: 'Effendi (Sir), all these you see are the bones of the unfortunate Armenians, deported from various provinces. I swear on the Almighty that until the date of those massacres I did not know that there were so many Armenians in the world. Effendi, believe in my words: this long road extending before us was five or six times fully covered with Armenian corpses, all of whom were beheaded or shot. Many of the bodies were thrown into the adjacent river. The bones you see now are those of the ones left behind.'

"After a while there was a rumor to the effect that an inquiry commission was on the way to the spot in question. Immediately all labor gangs were put in action to clear up the ground. The bones were collected carefully and taken to a far away valley where they were buried. A few weeks after my last journey across the plain I passed the same point and to my great amazement I did not see a trace of Turkish barbarity."

"Now I will tell you another striking story which will show you how the Turk is devising savage and cunning means and ways to prohibit any inquiry commission getting at the facts."

"After the armistice Ali Ihsan Pasha (at present commandant on the Karabagh front) adopted strict measures to control all the demobilized troops passing through Diarbekir. It was Ali Ihsan Pasha who laid the foundation of the Turkish Nationalist movement at Nousebin (near Mardin) with the express view of rising against the British in Mesopotamia. The British Army had advanced to Arab Pounar and was expecting to enter Mardin. One day a persistent rumor was put in circulation to the effect that a British colonel would visit a region for the purpose of making an inquiry into the Turkish atrocities committed on the native Christians."

British Officer Hindered
"All Ihsan Pasha immediately sent very urgent orders to the Turkish authorities in Mardin and Diarbekir, commanding them to use every means to obstruct such an investigation and make impossible the approach of the victims to the commission."

"On a cold winter day Colonel Keeling, with his interpreter, arrived at the plain of Mardin, in two Turkish load carriages, and alighted near the railroad station, where they made a fire to warm their chilly limbs and set dried their wet clothing. A few Turkish gendarmes came up and put out the fire, and harshly drove away the British colonel. A second fire

MAINE PYTHIANS REACH PITTSBURGH

Grand Lodge in Executive Session—Big Parade Thursday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11 (Special Correspondence).—The 3000 Knights of Pythias holding an encampment at Schenley Park have been augmented by the arrival of the brigade from Maine. The delegation was headed by Brig. Gen. Warren E. Riker, and this morning the rollcall was completed when the California and middle west brigades reached the city.

Competitive drills began this morning and will be continued until tonight as long as there is daylight. Companies of the first class have 24 men and five officers, while those of the second class have 16 men and five officers. It is not likely that the competitive drills can be finished before Friday because there are so many entries. The Knights and Pythian Sisters embarked this afternoon on the big excursion steamer Homer Smith, the largest boat which ever came north from the Mississippi River, and went down the Ohio River for a four-hour cruise. A military reception and ball will be given this evening at Duquesne Garden, which will hold 10,000 people. The city is gayly decorated for the gathering of the Pythians, especially along the route of the parade, which will take place on Thursday afternoon, at which time it is expected 20,000 Knights will be in line. The meetings of the Grand Lodge of Pythians are being held behind closed doors and it is said that, so far, only routine business has been transacted.

TRIBES CLASH IN NATAL
MARITZBURG, Natal, June 10 (Special Correspondence).—Chief of Basuto tribe and about 20 of his followers have been killed in a fierce fight with the Tembu tribe. The trouble arose over the boundary dispute, which has been the cause of savage conflicts between these tribes on two previous occasions. Basuto's people were completely defeated, their kraals were burnt and the women and children fled. Mounted police were sent to the scene.

MISSILES AND CHILDREN'S PLAY SHOES

Wonderful wearing qualities. In dark Brown Elkskin. Also brown canvas, reinforced with leather toe caps and counters. Foot form last—Neolin Soles. Including Barefoot Sandals with flexible yet durable soles; also in smoked Elkskin Oxford, with brown leather trimmings.

Children's sizes, 6 to 10, \$3.25. Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, \$4.25.

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NEW CERTIFICATES SELLING RAPIDLY

Treasury's Latest Securities Are Designed to Take Place of War Savings Stamps

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Treasury Department is pushing as rapidly as possible its new system of savings revenue through the sale of Savings Certificates and is meeting with pronounced success. The sales averaging about \$400,000 a day.

These certificates are intended to take the place largely of the Savings Stamps of the war period and were devised as an acceptable form of investment for people of moderate means who make an especial point of security on loans.

Explaining the details of the system a prominent treasury official said today:

Treasury savings certificates are issued in denominations of \$25, \$100 and \$1,000 (maturity value) maturing five years after issue. Interest is paid on these certificates at the rate of about 4 1/2 per cent per annum compounded semi-annually, if held until maturity, at present a certificate of \$25 is paid for \$20, a certificate of \$100 for \$80, and a certificate of \$1,000 for \$800.

These certificates can be redeemed at any time. They are not subject to redemption before maturity interest is paid at the rate of about 3 1/2 per cent compounded semi-annually. No interest is paid until the certificate is redeemed, and the interest is reckoned from the date of issue to the date of payment. When allowed to continue until maturity the total interest accumulated amounts to 25 per cent on the money invested.

Every person, corporation, partnership or association can "buy up to \$5,000, maturity value, in Treasury Savings Certificates in any one year. The certificates are not transferable, and are payable only to the owner named on the same. The owner's name and address, and the date of issue must be inscribed on the certificates. Certificates are redeemed upon presentation at the Treasury Department, by mail or otherwise. Treasury savings certificates may be purchased at any post office from the Federal Reserve Banks and branches from other banks and trust companies, or direct from the United States Government Savings System, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Italy Determined to Guard Albania
With Return of Signor Schanzer Mandate Will Be Taken Up

By Special Cable
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It is hoped Signor Schanzer will take a firm attitude in order to assure Italian prestige in Albania.

MR. DOVER QUITS TREASURY POST

Efforts to Be Made to Retain Him for Few Months

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Later at the Treasury it was said the matter was one between Mr. Dover and President Harding and that Mr. Mellon had no statement to make in connection with the reports of resignation.

SAN DIEGO RESTORING EXPOSITION BUILDINGS

SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 4 (Special Correspondence).—Work on the restoration of the exposition buildings in Balboa Park already has started. Workmen are now engaged in rehabilitating the structure used for the county fair and it is expected repairs on the building will be completed by Sept. 1.

Contracts for providing nearly 500,000 square feet of roofing for the buildings have been awarded and large quantities of materials for the reconstruction and restoration program are being hauled to the park daily. Members of the restoration committee plan to complete the roofing of all the buildings before the winter rains come.

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"This store is always so roomy and comfortable."

Said by an out-of-town merchant:

"So much space is wasted in Wanamaker's."

Two points of view: which is better?

To be sure, we could crowd the aisles with tables, and fill up the open spaces with odd lots of merchandise, but—

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Merchandise is a large consideration here, but no larger than service.

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NEW CERTIFICATES SELLING RAPIDLY

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J. P. & N. CO.

49-51 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON 11

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PRaise BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

An Appeal for Montenegro

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Sir: Referring to the appeal launched by Mr. George Henry Payne, president of the American Committee for Montenegro, will you allow me to add my own strong appeal through your columns to the American public to support the efforts of the committee to afford immediate relief to the women, children and aged adults in Montenegro, as well as Montenegrin exiles in neighboring countries.

This is a humanitarian question, not a political one. This is the first time in the history of Montenegro that a mission has been sent abroad to solicit alms. Montenegro made great sacrifices during the war and her political existence is now threatened. Let generous Americans see to it that the lives of her people are not endangered as well.

Checks may be sent to Mr. George Henry Payne, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York, or to Mr. William Forbes Morgan, 71 Broadway, and will be very gratefully acknowledged.

Sincerely,
LUIGI CRISCUOLO,
53 East Sixty-Fifth Street, New York,
July 11, 1922.

A Question of Cotton

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Referring to the Adelaide, S. A., letter in issue of May 29, it occurs to me that in the matter of cotton growing in South Australia, as there outlined, our own cotton growers also have something to learn. Our difficulty has been with one-crop agriculture, by slip-shod (or barefoot) methods. The result is that boll weevil and other pests are reducing the yield to a quarter, or less, of the normal crop. The social effects of the system are demoralizing to both

Holland's Indian Policy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with much interest your editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of June 5 on "Prospects in the Dutch Indies." You will certainly allow me to say that it is not exact to state that the population of Java and Sumatra is sixty times that of Holland, Holland having a population of about 7,000,000. I think six times would have been much nearer to the mark. Java has a population of 35,000,000 and Sumatra perhaps of 5,000,000. Many in this country are opposed to the Dutch Indies naval program. Its realization is still quite uncertain. I think public opinion here may be very grateful to you for pointing out our colonies in such a way. Within a short time I met two Dutch journalists of high standing who praised your paper as being the best and most reliable paper of the United States.

DELANGE.
Scheveningen, June 21, 1922.

FORTY SOCIETIES ARE PLOTTING DRY ENFORCEMENT OVERTHROW

(Continued from Page 1)

houses with explicit instructions to the pseudo proprietors to allow them to be run in the most objectionable manner so that decent citizens will be disgusted by their presence. All of this program is aimed to arouse a feeling on the part of the public that it would be better to have licensed places where mild beverages containing a small amount of alcohol can be sold, which can be kept in bounds by the licensing authorities.

Another part of the program is to keep constantly before the public the argument that a beverage with no higher alcoholic content than 2.75 per cent is innocuous, and that it will be a great revenue producer and at the same time will reduce the number of rum runners and bootleggers. Authors, publishers, professional men and politicians have been enlisted in that part of the campaign. As a sample of that form of propaganda Peter G. Boylston, publisher at 267 West Seventeenth Street, New York City, sends out a letter to clubs, organizations, and individuals as follows:

Appeal for Independence

Inclosed please find an anti-prohibition booklet, which needs no explanation. Shall we as American citizens allow a narrow-minded fanatical and dictatorial class to take from us that which we prize so dearly? Shall we as a nation—personal liberty and freedom of thought and action in all that was guaranteed us under the Constitution? If our rights can be torn from us as easily as they have been by the questionable Eighteenth Amendment, where will such insanity end? If we do not resist this class injustice with our votes for those who will rectify it, we shall, no doubt, be treated to prohibition of tea, tobacco, coffee, candy, dancing, music, movies, theaters, auto-riding and other so-called reform amendments ad nauseum.

There are vast numbers of Americans laboring under the delusion that the Eighteenth Amendment can never be repealed. Let all such disabuse their minds of that idea. After the Eighteenth Amendment had been passed by seven short of the number required by Article 5 of the Constitution and had been ratified by more than three-fourths of the state legislatures, it was discovered that it did not precisely what constituted intoxicating beverages nor did it provide any penalty whatsoever for disobedience to this amendment.

Section 2 of the Constitution and state legislatures should have concurrent power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation. If Congress had not passed the Volstead act nor any separate State law its own enforcement act, the Eighteenth Amendment would have been a dead letter for no matter how often the Amendment was violated the violator could not have been punished.

Therefore the Volstead act is the real bone of contention. We must see to it that that act shall be amended to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. When the benefits of the amendment to that act have been demonstrated its full repeal will be in order. Nor, in all probability, would it

ever again be possible to enact a similar unjust law.

When this point has been reached the Eighteenth Amendment will be dead and nothing will remain but to repeal it, and remove the corpse. We respectfully submit the inclosed booklet to your organization for its approval and action. The more the subject is agitated the sooner we shall have relief from an intolerable and un-American situation.

Big Sale Expected

Evidently the publisher of this booklet, which is entitled, "Prohibition Un-American, Un-Christian, and Un-Economical," by Frederic Lyman Cobb, expects to sell large quantities of organizations to be distributed and used in the political campaign. He quotes prices for large numbers. The book itself is designed to appeal to the man whose logic is controlled by a thirst more than anything else. It contains the usual mass of inconsistencies and incoherencies.

On the face of it, there might be some reason to believe that it was put out by persons who were solely interested in personal liberty. That is the way much of the literature against prohibition appeared which was published during the period of agitation for state and federal laws. It was always claimed that these articles were written by unprejudiced advocates of independent thought until the United States Senate conducted its investigation and showed that the authors were being paid by the brewers and liquor dealers.

It was shown that during the hearing, for instance, that John Koren was retained by the United States Brewers Association for \$5000 a year, to furnish "statistical advice." Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and a trustee of the Busch estate, Ira Bennett, an editorial writer in Washington, and B. Namier, were all paid contributors to the American Leader. Mr. Nagel received \$125 an article.

Educators Deceived Into Approval

Mr. Koren's articles were used extensively as the original investigations of a great authority and independent research specialist. He was endorsed by prominent educators, and other influential men, who did not know, however, that he was a paid agent for the brewers.

During the investigation it was brought to light that the liquor interests had employed lawyers, doctors, ministers, and men and women in nearly all walks of life to float propaganda similar to that which is being so sedulously disseminated today for light wines and beer.

It is not unlikely that another Senate investigation will be ordered to find out who is behind the present-day propaganda. It is known that some of the true friends of prohibition in the Senate have such a move in mind unless the activity to influence the election of wet candidates shows a marked decline.

New York Wet Society Proposes to Enroll 500,000 New Members Before Fall Elections

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 10.—The wets through the state-wide propaganda of the New York State Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, expect to enroll 500,000 voters as members before the New York state elections next fall, according to Col. H. H. Gillett, vice-president and general counsel in charge of the New York division, in conversation with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor today.

The New York and New Jersey campaigns, it was said, are not so far advanced as the anti-prohibition advocates are in the middle west and notably in Illinois, but a "barr" of no small proportions waits to be tapped as soon as the wet political leaders give the word.

In the central and western New York districts, where the wets have been aggressive of late, it is reported there has been a change in sentiment in favor of prohibition enforcement since the recent Pennsylvania primary and Gifford Pinchot's rout of the light wine and beer element.

The New York division of the association opposed to prohibition includes in its membership, however, such prominent individuals as Col. Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel; Gen. Daniel Appleton; J. Edgar Bull; Irvin S. Cobb, humorist; Walter Jeffreys; Carlin,

Horace Y. Corey, Dr. Richard Derby, George W. Elliot, Allan W. Everts, Stuyvesant Fish, Harrison Grey Fiske, playwright and theatrical manager; George L. Forrest, Austin G. Fox, James P. Holland, president New York State Federation of Labor; Thomas H. Kiduff, E. Henry Lacombe, M. Jefferson Levy, Johnston Livingston, Jeff Low, William DeForest Manice, Charles A. Moran, Kermit Roosevelt, P. Tecumseh Sherman, James Speyer, Luke D. Stapleton, Augustus Thomas, Gilbert G. Thorne, George A. Washington, George Zabriskie, James Speyer, financier; Dr. Hudson Maxim, inventor, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Two mass meetings have been held recently by the New York division, one in Madison Square Garden and the other in Brooklyn, to "protest" against the so-called restriction of personal liberty and others are said to be in contemplation. In addition, the plans of the wets are said to include a monster street parade. The parade, it is understood, is to be featured a few days before Nov. 7.

In New Jersey Frank M. McDermott of Newark, a former member of the New Jersey bar and now a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is said to have little chance of winning, although much is being done in his behalf by wets disgruntled at Governor Edwards, the present Democratic incumbent.

Ohio Beer and Wine Advocates Fighting for Wet Candidate for Governorship

CINCINNATI, O., July 10 (Special)—Energetic and concerted efforts of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition are concentrated in a campaign to assure for Homer Durand of Coshocton, O., the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio and to obtain in conjunction with the chapters in Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo enough signatures to a petition for two and four thousand per cent beer and light wines in Ohio.

Mr. Durand is a candidate before the primaries for the gubernatorial nomination on an out and out wet platform. He has carefully deleted the whiskey question, however, and is appealing to anti-Republicans who favor beer and light wines to vote for him at the primary election, Aug. 8.

The Cincinnati Chapter has endorsed his candidacy and is making an active campaign in his behalf. The organi-

zation takes the position that every person in Ohio has his or her opinion formed on the wet and dry question and therefore is attempting no propaganda to win converts for the wet cause. The proposed constitutional amendment which will be voted on at the regular election in November, if enough signatures are obtained to place it on the ballot, makes no attempt at conflict with the Volstead

A PERMANENT MARKER FOR REFERENCE BOOKS

DIRECTIONS FOR USING PAGE FINDER

Lay the book open on the table.

At the top of the book you will see the letter "P" and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, etc. These stand for Preface, 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500, etc.

The even hundreds are on the left and the odd on the right of the double notches.

Below each of these numbers you will see a row of decimals from 10 to 80. At the bottom of the page

are the figures 2, 4, 6 and 8. For example, in finding page 364, place the right thumb on the 60 in the line below the 3 at the top of the book. This will open the book at page 360; then on the 4 at the bottom of the book and you will open to page 364.

Any decimal page can be found with one opening, and any other page with two openings.

Michigan Campaign Is Aimed at Electing Wet Candidates

DETROIT, Mich., July 11 (Special)—Action at the polls next November on congressional candidates rather than a state vote on beer and light wine at that time constitutes the campaign plans of the Michigan branch of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, according to Robert D. Wardell, Detroit, head of the Michigan branch.

"We are mailing questionnaires to all of our congressional candidates, both old and new," said Mr. Wardell, "as to their stand on prohibition. Their replies will be made known to the members of our association."

"In 53 counties, the more densely populated of Michigan's total of 83 counties, we have made preparations to send out later in the year questionnaires to 350,000 voters asking them their opinion of the Volstead Law. These questionnaires will come back to our office and should be analyzed and tabulated by January. It is quite likely that we shall ask for a State-wide vote on beer and light wines at the spring election of 1923."

Active Opposition Planned for Colorado Dry Candidates

DENVER, Colo., July 11 (Special)—The Colorado division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition plans an active campaign against candidates for election to Congress this fall from Colorado who favor prohibition declared William E. Foley, president and former district attorney for Denver.

Candidates favoring a light wines and beer modification of the Volstead Act and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be supported by the association, which has 1000 dues-paying members in Colorado now and which plans to have 5000 by fall. Mr. Foley said the fight here will be concentrated against William N. Valle (R.), of Denver and Guy U. Hardy (R.), of Canon City, Colorado representatives in the National House.

Missouri Lines Up Candidates

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11 (Special)—Opposition or support of legislative and congressional candidates in Missouri by the state branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will be announced tomorrow when replies to questionnaires sent to the candidates are to be assembled. Should a candidate fail to reply his opposition to the purposes of the association will be taken for granted. The association seeks the repeal of the Volstead Amendment and has for its slogan "light wines and beer now—no saloons ever." A speaking campaign has begun. Voting membership in the association is open to every one except brewers and distillers and the obligation of the members is to support candidates who openly oppose the Volstead law.

Wets Busy in Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11 (Special)—Organization of at least 100 local branches in Minnesota communities is planned by the state committee of National Association Opposed to Prohibition. Public meetings to arouse sentiment that sufficient pressure may be brought on members of Congress to assure Minnesota votes for repeal of Volstead amendment, are included in campaign. Plans are being formulated under direction of H. G. Whitmore, state chairman. Any person ever connected with the liquor business is barred from membership. Aid of business, professional club women will be sought. The movement is still in a preliminary state.

"RATEROS" OF MEXICO KEPT OVER BORDER

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—By presidential order, the petty and habitual criminals of Mexico, commonly known as "rateros," are being gathered and are being shipped to the penal desert island of Las Tres Marias in the Gulf of California.

Special instructions have been sent to the customs officers at border points to see that the individuals under consideration do not escape into the United States.

SPANISH CONVOY ATTACKED

MADRID, July 11—Renewed activities by the Moroccan rebels are reported in an official statement issued today. A Spanish convoy was attacked at Gorgues, in the Tetuan area, and in the ensuing fight the Spanish lost 11 men, with five wounded.

WETS ADMIT DEVISING FRAUD IN "QUOTATION" FROM LINCOLN

Affidavits Show Statement That He Opposed Prohibition Was Framed to Win Negro Vote

CHICAGO, July 11—Denial that Abraham Lincoln had once declared himself opposed to prohibition is made by the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, associate minister of the Presbyterian Church, a veteran of the Civil War and chaplain of the Loyal Legion.

In a statement intended to refute the claim of "certain wet organizations" that the "Immortal Lincoln" had ever lent even a hint of approval to the liquor traffic, Mr. Milner made public an affidavit signed by three nationally known men setting forth that an alleged quotation from Lincoln which was used in a local option campaign in Georgia in 1887 was an admitted fraud.

The affidavit, signed by the Rev. Sam Small, Evangelist, the Rev. Sam Jones, and Henry W. Grady, declares that "sometime after the campaign, Col. John B. Goodwin, who had been the director of the anti-prohibition forces, told that he himself had composed the alleged words of Lincoln so as to attract the adherence of the colored voters."

The alleged statement of Lincoln's views was set forth in a circular widely broadcast in the campaign, and did much to defeat the local option measure by winning over the entire Negro vote to the side of the wets, Mr. Milner explained.

The words credited to Lincoln, but since admitted to be those of another were:

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of interference itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control man's appetite by legislation, and in making crime out of things that are not crimes.

A prohibitory law strikes a blow at

the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I can never give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of man."

The quotation was headed "Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation," and was followed with this appeal:

Colored Voter: He appeals to you to protect the liberty he has bestowed upon you. Will you go back on his advice? Look to your rights! Read! Act! Vote for the sale.

Mr. Milner declared that the alleged statement of Lincoln is being circulated today by organizations opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, and appealed for a "campaign to forever clear the name of the Great Emancipator of so foul a stigma."

The affidavit was made public by Mr. Milner says in part:

That the Rev. Sam Jones, Henry W. Grady, this affiant, and many other speakers then openly denounced the purported words of Abraham Lincoln to be a flagrant forgery, a gross discovery of them in any recorded utterances by Lincoln, and offered a reward for proof of their genuineness, but no one produced such proof.

That some time after the excitement of the campaign had disappeared, this affiant, in conversation with Col. John B. Goodwin, who had been the director of the anti-prohibition forces in said campaign, was told by Colonel Goodwin, that he himself devised the circular in question, composed the alleged words of Lincoln so as to attract the adherence of the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn hope of the wets, the country at that time being under a prohibition law.

CLEVELAND UNION SUED FOR \$10,000

Coronado Decision Invoked in Ohio Street Car Case

CLEVELAND, O., July 11 (Special)—The Coronado decision of the United States Supreme Court is invoked in a suit just filed here and backed by the Chamber of Commerce. The action cites the highest court decision that "as a matter of substantive law, all members of a union engaged in a combination doing unlawful injury are liable to suit and recovery."

The suit is filed in the name of John S. Baker, a former employee of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Eastern interurban railway, who asks \$10,000 damages from the local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and another \$10,000 from the Cleveland Railway Company, which operates the Cleveland city lines.

Baker alleges that he was a motorman in 1921 but was not a member of the union. When the interurban cars enter the city limits of Cleveland they operate over tracks, under rules and rates of pay of the Cleveland Railway Company. Baker charges that the local union and the Cleveland Railway Company had still have an agreement that only union members may be employed and that the union prevailed upon the Cleveland Railway Company to make such representations to the Cleveland, Painesville and Eastern officers that the latter were obliged to discharge complainant. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is backing the suit on the ground that it is fighting for the so-called "American plan" open shop.

BILL PROVIDES AID TO AMERICA BY CUBA

HAVANA, July 11—Effective aid for the United States by Cuba, in case of an attack on the United States, is provided in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Helio G. Gil, Liberal leader.

"The President is authorized," reads the bill, "to adopt measures needed to assure effective neutrality in case of war against the United States and effective co-operation in favor of the United States which Congress could authorize."

DUTCH AMBASSADOR RESIGNS

THE HAGUE, July 11.—Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, the Dutch Ambassador at Washington, at present spending his holidays here, has tendered his resignation for entirely private reasons.

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Merchandise, at all times choice and desirable; Service that seeks your convenience and satisfaction; Prices that afford you daily opportunities of economy.

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NEW ZEALAND VOTE MAY BAN LIQUOR

"Drys" May Get Victory This Year Which Forces Almost 'Won in 1919 Referendum

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 12 (Special Correspondence)—The 1922 fight on the prohibition issue has commenced in New Zealand and presently the parties will be fully engaged in anticipation of the regular triennial referendum some time in December. The Prohibition Party made a great effort at a special referendum held in April, 1919, and at the regular poll at the end of the same year, and it just failed to carry prohibition.

Its leaders say that they are not in a position to spend as much money this year as they did in 1919 and that their campaign will necessarily be on a smaller scale. But they believe that they have a good chance of winning. They attach much importance to the effect of America's example upon the New Zealand voters. The liquor trade evidently is going to fight very vigorously to retain its position, and it appears to have an initial advantage in the form of the ballot-paper that will be used in December.

Majority Was Small

New Zealand electors voted on the licensing question in 1919 as follows:

FIRST POLL—APRIL

For national continuance.....	254,139
SECOND POLL—DECEMBER	
For national continuance.....	241,251
For State purchase and control.....	32,341
For national prohibition.....	270,256

The conditions attached to the second poll were that any issue should be declared to be carried if it had received a majority of the total votes cast, and that in the event of no issue being carried, the liquor trade should continue. This year's poll is to be taken on the same three-issue ballot paper, so that in order to win, prohibition has got to beat the other two issues combined. It failed to do that in 1919 by a very narrow majority. The transfer of 1960 votes from continuance or State control to prohibition would have been sufficient to have made New Zealand dry.

The prohibitionists realize that the ballot paper is not a fair one, but they are not grumbling to any extent just now. The form of the paper was accepted as part of the arrangement made when the Government permitted the special poll in 1919. Under that arrangement the old three-fifths majority provision disappeared, and that provision was a bigger handicap on the prohibitionists than the three-issue ballot paper can be.

Amendment of Law

If the "drys" can get half the votes, plus one, in December, they will carry prohibition. Formerly they were required to get three-fifths of the votes cast, so that in effect a "wet" vote had 60 per cent more value than a "dry" vote.

W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister, has said that if prohibition is not carried at the next referendum, he will undertake the amendment of the licensing law. As a preparatory step he appointed a committee of members of Parliament to examine the existing law and take the evidence of interested parties. This committee sat in private and it will make its report to the House of Representatives during the present session. The prohibitionists were represented on the committee, but they were in a minority, and if they fail at the next poll they will watch the amendment of the law with some anxiety.

Mr. Massey has held the balance fairly enough between the parties in recent years, but he is not a supporter of prohibition and he has not disguised his own opinion that the triennial struggle between the "wets" and the "drys," with its resultant uncertainty of tenure for the liquor trade, is producing unsatisfactory conditions.

Law Requires Rooms

The sale of liquor and the provision of accommodation for the traveling public are linked in New Zealand. The holder of a publican's license has to provide meals and keep a certain number of bedrooms at the disposal of the public. His license may be canceled if he fails to fulfill the requirements of the law in this respect. But there is difficulty about securing the increased hotel accommodation required by a growing population when the publicans have to face the chances of the prohibition poll every third year. The supporters of the liquor trade will make the most of this argument if licensing legislation is brought forward this year.

The prohibitionists will be handicapped by the fact that although they are so strong in the electorates they are relatively weak in Parliament. The political issues have been virtually separated from the prohibition issue for many years. Naturally the prohibitionists would use every bit of political influence they possess to prevent the extension of the term between the polls or the withdrawal of any of the powers now possessed by the electors in reference to the liquor trade.

For national prohibition plus compensation.....	253,837
Majority for continuance.....	19,565
SECOND POLL—DECEMBER	
For national continuance.....	241,251
For State purchase and control.....	32,341
For national prohibition.....	270,256

The conditions attached to the second poll were that any issue should be declared to be carried if it had received a majority of the total votes cast, and that in the event of no issue being carried, the liquor trade should continue. This year's poll is to be taken on the same three-issue ballot paper, so that in order to win, prohibition has got to beat the other two issues combined. It failed to do that in 1919 by a very narrow majority. The transfer of 1960 votes from continuance or State control to prohibition would have been sufficient to have made New Zealand dry.

The prohibitionists realize that the ballot paper is not a fair one, but they are not grumbling to any extent just now. The form of the paper was accepted as part of the arrangement made when the Government permitted the special poll in 1919. Under that arrangement the old three-fifths majority provision disappeared, and that provision was a bigger handicap on the prohibitionists than the three-issue ballot paper can be.

Amendment of Law

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CANADIAN RAIL MEN APPLY FOR HEARING

Mechanists' Leaders Say Position Is Critical—Men Ready to Lay Down Tools

WINNIPEG, July 11 (Special)—The railway mechanists of Canada have applied to the Federal Government for the appointment of a board of conciliation, under the new Industrial Disputes Act, to deal with the disputes arising over wage reductions recently ordered by the Canadian Railway Companies. The action of the association follows a meeting of delegates from the railway companies with representatives of the mechanists during the week end, at which it proved impossible to reach an agreement.

The board will be constituted in 10 days, according to legal requirements. Every effort is being made by the men concerned to avoid calling a strike on Canadian lines as they realize the seriousness of such a step. The union officials say it is felt generally, however, that the situation is critical. A vote on the question is now being taken and early reports indicate that about 95 per cent of the men favor laying down their tools rather than working under the agreement proposed by the railways. The principal objection, in addition to the wage cut, is to the clause necessitating working Sunday on a straight time basis instead of on the time and one-half basis, as according to previous agreements.

The decision will affect 33,000 men in Canada, 5000 of whom are machinists. The strike situation in the United States will be discussed at a meeting in Winnipeg tomorrow of delegates from Canadian Pacific Railway brotherhoods, including union officers of the railway conductors, trainmen, engineers, maintenance of way men, telegraphers and shop craftsmen.

CARAVAN ROUTE GUARDED

BEIRUT, Syria, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—Due to the heavy caravan travel at present noticeable between Aleppo and Deir-el-Zor, the local gendarmerie are exercising unusual vigilance to insure the security of the route.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT-ELECT

ROME, July 11 (By The Associated Press)—President-elect Don Marcello de Alvear of Argentina arrived here today from Paris on the royal train. The King and many notables welcomed him upon his arrival.

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GREEK STATESMEN
INDORSE FEMINISMLeaders in Parliament Outspoken
in Their Advocacy of Votes
for Women

ATHENS, June 20 (Special Correspondence)—The first of June will remain memorable in the annals of the Greek Parliament, especially to that large majority interested in the progress of the feminist movement. The following is a brief résumé of the discussion in Parliament.

Mr. Gounaris, Minister of Justice, submitted a motion, in which he proposed that the right of voting should be "recognized" to women in Greece, and not "granted." His point was that the vote, according to the Greek Constitution, never was "granted" to men, and as there is no clause in the Constitution, never was "granted" to women, no amendment should be made "granting" it.

Mr. Stratos warmly supported the view that women have reached that stage of development in Greece, when they must be given the vote, "even if they do not all of them ask for it." Mr. Cocotopoulos opposed this idea.

Mr. Vassilakakis (Liberal M. P.) spoke very eloquently and refuted all anti-feminist arguments with a very clear logic supported by vivid facts and countless examples of the rapid evolution of Greek women. He said that it was untrue to state that "women in Greece" have not asked for the vote, and he proposed that five years hence, a plebiscite among women should be organized, enabling women to record their wishes regarding their right to vote.

He dwelt on the work of Mrs. Parren as a feminist leader, praising her organizing capabilities, manifested quietly during years of toil for the Women's League, and the Association for Women's Rights, and above all at last year's Panhellenic Convention of Women.

Of course, such motions as these feminist proposals are not dealt with in one night's debate. The discussion, serious and weighty on the part of Mr. Gounaris, animated and sincere on the part of Mr. Stratos, earnestly opposed by Mr. Cocotopoulos and enthusiastically supported by Mr. Vassilakakis, who, with his humorous repartee, kept "the Fathers of the Nation" in continuous good humor, and evoked many grateful cheers and approbations from the ladies' boxes, could not end in one night. According to parliamentary usage, any measure proposed has to be discussed three successive times before being passed; therefore no definite measure was taken or passed.

Nevertheless, one more step forward has been taken. The fact that three prominent parliamentary leaders have put forward motions supporting women franchise and that one whole meeting of the National Assembly was occupied with this matter, helps to strengthen the work already achieved on these lines by previous governments, which is far in advance of all feminist progress in Greece up to now.

ITALIAN BUSINESS MEN VISITING
ENGLAND IN INTEREST OF TRADECoal, Oil and Tariffs Chief Topics of Discussion—End
of Certain Commercial Anomalies Also Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20—Signor Boriello, a member of the Italian Commercial Delegation now on a visit to Great Britain, gave a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently an outline of the objects which the delegation hopes to accomplish by its visit. "In the first place," he said, "I must emphasize the fact that our mission is entirely non-political. It is really being made to return last year's visit by a British delegation to Italy. There are, however, three questions of importance to us which we shall doubtless discuss, namely, coal, oil and tariffs."

"Taking them in order: As you know Italy has practically no coal. She has abundant water-power, which she has only begun to develop. She already has electrified several sections of her railways. Doubtless before long, she will have electrified the whole system, but meanwhile she needs coal. She always used to buy British coal and now she wants to buy it again. The difficulty is that the British coal trade is in a bad way and so is Italian industry. We want to buy and can't afford to pay, with the exchange as it is. The British want to sell and can't afford to wait for their money. The sooner we can find a way out of this dilemma, the better it will be for the trade of both countries."

Oil Situation Is Delicate
The position with regard to oil is somewhat delicate and has been giving rise to a certain amount of misunderstanding between the people of the two countries. During the first three years after the war, when the demand for oil was considerably greater than the amount available, Italy, like most other countries, found herself short of supplies. In the words of Signor Boriello: "She began to feel rather aggrieved. She felt she was being done out of her fair share. Everybody says, 'Oh, they send it elsewhere because they can get a better price for it, and practically all Italy feels that if it had a national company working wells of its own, things would be different. Personally, I don't agree. Private companies must be in the best market. All the oil companies are run by private capital and it really doesn't matter much whether it is British, American, French, or Dutch—or Italian. Still, that is the situation and we hope somehow or other to get a national concession which we can run by national capital. A lot of people think we are 'on the grab,' but that is not the case and we hope to come to some



Main Picture: Four-Million-Dollar Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge to Connect Albany Post Road and Henry Hudson Driveway. Upper Inset: Popolopen Creek Bridge on Henry Hudson Driveway and Anchored Replica of the Ship "Half Moon." Lower Inset: Buttermilk Falls Bridge on Hudson Palisades Interstate Park Highway, Opposite New York City—Yonkers Boundary Line

New Suspension Bridge
Across the Hudson PlannedNew York, June 17
Special Correspondence

WHEN Henry Hudson, the Englishman in command of the Dutch ship Half Moon sailed up "a great arm of the sea," running toward the north, in quest of the "Northwest Passage short sea route to India," the doughty explorer of 1609 saw only a broad sweeping waterway that later was to bear his name. Flanked on one side by the stately red sandstone Palisades, on the other by the gently rolling island of Manhattan and the upper reaches of country northward, the Half Moon, 58½ feet long, 16 feet beam, and of 30 tons burden, tediously wended her way up the Hudson River.

The commander and crew of the tiny craft from overseas could not possibly have conjured up in their most fanciful moments their stout vessel, in replica, making an artistic setting, more than 300 years in the future, to a triad of restful scenery—wooded bank, placid stream and gracefully arched highway bridge.

Throwing its latticed shadow across the reproduced Half Moon, (the permanently anchored gift to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission from the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee) the Popolopen Creek bridge connects, in bonds of

steel, the historic sites of the Revolutionary Forts Clinton and Montgomery in the Bear Mountain-Harmon Park section along the Henry Hudson Driveway. The imposing highway span was built by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission in conjunction with the New York Highway Department to meet the motor vehicular traffic and pedestrian demands of the road that bears the name of the discoverer of the most beautiful river in America.

The New Suspension Bridge

In striking contrast to the smug Popolopen Creek bridge, with its historical surroundings and facsimilized "Half Moon" companion maintaining silent guard beneath, will be the new suspension bridge across the Hudson River, from Anthony's Nose, on the east bank above Peekskill, to Bear Mountain on the west bank. Thus will be linked together the Albany Post Road and the Henry Hudson Driveway by a span, the initial construction of which is now under way. The Popolopen Creek and the proposed Bear Mountain Hudson River bridges are eloquent testimonials to the fine waterway crossings that the highway makers are placing along the scenic Hudson, the idea being to harmonize human craftsmanship, as expressed through the bridge-builder's skill, with the natural beauties that abound in fulsome measure along the "American Rhine."

New Traffic Routes

Frederick Tench, president of the engineering firm of Terry & French, informs The Christian Science Monitor that the new bridge, to cost about \$4,000,000, will probably be completed by his firm in 1924. It will open up new traffic routes benefiting New York, New Jersey, New England and Pennsylvania, and its construction was authorized by the last legislature of New York.

Mr. Tench told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "the Bear Mountain bridge will form the first physical connection over the Hudson River below Albany for highway traffic. The driveway around the south side of Anthony's Nose across the bridge and up the west shore of the river to West Point will serve the War Department in times of necessity. The farming community and dairy interests in Rockland, Orange and Sullivan counties of the 'Empire State,' and in fact the center of the state will, by the use of this bridge, be able to deliver vegetables and milk into New York very promptly."

Bear Mountain Bridgework

"In case of a ferry strike, or block in the ferry service between New York and New Jersey, motor trucks will be able to prevent a food shortage by using the Bear Mountain bridge route. Truck traffic between New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by the bridge, will avoid congested streets and ferries of New York City."

"The relief to be afforded from ferry congestion to automobiles all along the Hudson River by bridging it, will change from a hardship to a delight, a holiday trip from west to east, and vice-versa. Pleasure traffic to Bear Mountain Park, and along the west bank around Storm King Road can, by way of the new bridge, be negotiated free from the present annoyance and delay resulting from standing in line for many hours waiting for a ferry. The ferry problem, too, offers many pleasure automobilists to drive all the way down the west shore of the Hudson to Fort Lee, opposite New York City, in order to get across to the metropolis. This hardship will be overcome by the proposed Bear Mountain Bridge."

"The new structure will be of the suspension type with a clear span of 1850 feet between towers, two shore spans about 200 feet each, and clear height of 135 feet above the Hudson River. Towers, trusses and floor system will be of structural steel."

Concrete Construction Needed

The foundations, anchorages, roadways and sidewalks call for concrete construction, the approaches to be of standard highway material. The roadway will be 40 feet wide, flanked on either side by sidewalks 4 feet in width. The roadway will have a loading capacity of 70 pounds per square foot, or of a moving load of 30 tons. The sidewalks are to have a loading capacity of 50 pounds per square foot."

Memorandum specifications con-



cerning the Hudson suspension bridge show that the Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Company has been empowered by an Act of the Legislature to build the structure, the charter right granting permission "to build and operate the bridge, charging tolls, for a period of 30 years." Estimated motor traffic to pass over the bridge, based on data for the year 1920, will be 500,500 automobiles and trucks, that figure being deemed conservative by the State Highway Department.

The charter provides that the bridge "shall be kept open to the public at all times upon payment of tolls, at or below the maximum rates hereinafter provided," and then follows a detailed schedule of toll rates to be charged for "persons, vehicles and animals."

Another Attractive Bridge

The State of New York reserves the right to acquire the bridge, eventually, through certain specified conditions in the charter granted the Bear Mountain Hudson River Bridge Company to build and operate the structure that is to be located "about 3½ miles north of Peekskill, and about 40 miles north from Times Square in New York City."

Another attractive bridge that compels admiration is the new concrete span carrying the Palisades Interstate Park Highway over the Buttermilk Falls abyss directly opposite the New York City-Yonkers boundary line. Nestled loftily among trees, foliage, a majestic background of wall-like cliffs and plunging, foaming cataract, the Buttermilk Falls span, 170 feet high, apparently clings to the futed Palisades, half way up the precipitous wall between summit and river. The gently arched gray-toned chasm "crossing" stands a silent tribute to the skill of the bridge builder, who treated his subject to make it conform to the natural scenic investiture of the highway blasted and dug out of the solid sandstone masonry of the Hudson Palisades.

KIMBERLEY TO TRY
DIAMOND CUTTING

KIMBERLEY, Cape Province, South Africa, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—Arrangements are under way to open up a branch of the diamond cutting industry in Kimberley. While the beginning will be on a small scale it is confidently anticipated that the business will rapidly develop.

Those interested in this industry express the opinion that Kimberley will in the course of time become the center of importance in connection with it.

Several lucky diamond finds have been made recently in and around this district, averaging between 60 and 80 carats and sometimes over.

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GEN. SMUTS CALLS
CHARGES FALSE

Facts as to Mine Strike Laid Before Party

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, South Africa, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—General Smuts speaking at the seventh Provincial Congress of the South African Party in the Cape regarding personal attacks said: "Accusations have been made against the Government and me personally that during one of the most critical periods in the history of South Africa we sat still and did nothing. Let me say that nothing is further from the truth. I do not know of any period in my life when we worked harder to make things right and to solve difficulties than in this crisis. 'It was said that the strikers were

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BRITAIN PROMOTES
INDUSTRIAL ARTArtists and Craftsmen Unite in
Institute's Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 26—One of the happiest attempts at post-war reconstruction in Britain is the establishment through the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the Board of Education, of the British Institute of Industrial Art. As its name denotes, the object of the association is to promote an intimacy between British art and industry, which have been strangely divorced since the factory took the place of the domestic workshop.

To those familiar with the industrial areas of the north, where wealth, in terms of money, is produced at the sacrifice of beauty of landscape and amenities of environment, the conception of a movement which insists on the need for beauty in industrial products, is full of hope. For, when once general taste is reawakened in harmony of line and loveliness of color, it is conceivable that the democracy may gradually rise to a higher level.

This movement is, of course, at present in infancy, but its well-wishers take hope in the fact that it has already renounced state aid and is now a self-supporting enterprise aided by voluntary subscribers. Much of this success is due to its governing board, which includes Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, economic adviser to the Government in 1919, and a former high official at the Board of Trade; Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum; Sir Kenneth Anderson, a promoter of art education; Sir Isidore Spielman, director for Art at the Board of Trade; Charles Tennyson, Assistant Director of the Federation of British Industries, and Maj. A. A. Longden, the Director of the Institute of Industrial Art.

To these are added a panel of some hundred craftsmen, manufacturers, and designers who have already contributed to the improvement of industrial art and who form the selection and advisory committee of the institute. Artists, who are here turning their attention in increasing numbers to the products of industry, are invited to submit specimens of their work to this committee, whether they be designs for textiles or for pottery, metal-work or furniture, or for commercial printing and posters. From these, a selection is made for free exhibition in London, the provinces, and abroad.

No charge is made for admission to these exhibitions, the result, so far, being the stimulation of wide interest. At the recent exhibition in the Corporation Art Gallery, Bradford, 68,000 persons passed through the turnstiles.

FINLAND MOVEMENT
WOULD BAN TOBACCO

HELSINGFORS, June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Finland's prohibitionists are now about to launch a fresh fight, this time against the use of tobacco. A congress has been held in Helsingfors in order to prepare an urgent appeal to the Government for the prohibition of this article.

The promoters of the movement are anxious to make sure that there is a real desire among the people in favor of such prohibition.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Association of Arts and Industries
Plans for Chicago Training School

Chicago, July 8 (Special Correspondence) WITH the growth of the industrial arts collections in Gonsaulus Hall at the Art Institute and the projection of plans with the assembling of funds for a well-equipped school for training designers and workers in the handicrafts, a new era is dawning for American productions from manufacturers in the middle west. It is certain that conviction has ripened, and the national need for the perfection of manufactured productions fit to rival those from abroad, will be realized. Chicago as a distributing city of all sorts of goods and a meeting place of producers and buyers, with the ambitious Art Institute and the Academy of Fine Arts enrolling more than 5000 students annually, offers the logical educational center for the middle west. Artists, artisans and distributors have the museum, the school and the factory as well as the markets as a common ground for a better understanding. This was true in the days of Benvenuto Cellini, but later in some way artist and artisan grew apart, and the startling fact of the movement of today is, that men recognize art as a factor in business and not as a toy for amusement.

Dr. Gonsaulus' Vision

Ever since Dr. Frank Gonsaulus saw a vision of Gonsaulus Hall as an industrial museum equal to that at Hamburg in Germany, any similar practical showing place of artistic handicrafts, the collections have been increasing in scope and educational values. Dr. Gonsaulus began collecting American weavings, then gave the celebrated Sanderson collection of old wedgewood, and various objects. His enthusiasm inspired Mrs. Emma B. Hodge and her sister to create the extensive Blauvelt collection representing all the English potteries, and Mrs. Hodge continued to collect American valentines, samplers and embroideries from the Near East; and following other smaller gifts, has come the finest collection known of English luster wares, as a memorial to Lucy Maude Buckingham, the loan collections of pottery from a group of friends, and finally the loan of the Edith Rockefeller Venetian laces which is to be supplemented by other collections of laces in the near future. Nearly every phase of art in industry is represented in Gonsaulus Hall, which affords a background of the arts living from the past and the designs that survive with their ideals for the students who will work in the new school of the industrial arts.

Costume design, original work in jewelry, and the printing arts at the Art Institute are practiced in three classes awaiting the studios of the great industrial art school whose foundations will be laid in the near future as soon as manufacturers and public-spirited citizens create the endowment which is now being collected.

The meeting of the American Federation of Arts in Washington in May, gave a national impetus to the movement for schools of the industrial arts. It was discovered that the United States had less than half a dozen accredited schools of industrial art and design, while England, France, Germany and Belgium had groups of schools supported by the state, and nearly every industrial region had its art school related to the work at hand. For this reason fabrics, fans, potteries, furniture and whatnot made abroad were graced with design and desired by American buyers.

All this is the reason for the re-joining in the middle west, especially by the Association of Arts and Industries of Chicago, which came into being in April, and at its May meeting announced the possibility of a school of the industrial arts as its reason for existence. Ever since the armistice was signed, there has been an effort to organize the artists who worked valiantly during the war into a body utilizing their forces in times of peace. Oliver Dennett Grover, A. N. A., (portrait painter and landscapist), President of the Art Service League, had a vision of directing the arts of commerce for the bettering of industrial productions.

Artists and Manufacturers Several years were needed to bring about an acquaintance and a mutual understanding between artists and manufacturers. The latter could not grasp the reason for co-operation, but a persistent campaign of conferences and exhibitions to educate the manufacturer finally resulted in the present Association of Arts and Industries, of which Col. W. N. Pelouze, the head of a manufacturing company of his name, is the president and Mr. Grover the artist. B. F. Affleck, president of the University of Portland Cement Company, and Eames MacVegh, vice-president of Franklin MacVegh Company, are vice-presidents. Of the more than a score of directors, manufacturers, managers of the leading department stores, advertising artists, architects, designers, art directors, jewelers, and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association are equally represented, and strange as it may seem, are all enthusiastic and eager to co-operate, and they have attended all the meetings.

Owing to the understanding among the men and women, chairmen of committees representing textiles, terra cotta and ceramics, ornamental iron, interior decoration, wall papers and allied industries, costume design, architecture, furniture, advertising art, jewelry and the graphic arts, the truth came to light that object lessons in the "Homeland Arts" of Europe would illustrate the co-operation between artist and manufacturer better than talks about it. It would prove that there were no "short cuts" to fine furniture, fine ceramics, well-designed wall papers or textiles from machine to buyers. American manufactured goods had suffered from the "short cut" method, in which quantity was desired rather than quality.

Through the courtesy of merchants and individuals, examples of applied arts from France, Italy, Sweden, Ireland, Rumania and Russia in laces, embroideries, textiles, china, jewelry, costumes, silverware, ceramics and stained glass were exhibited, and Prof. Frank L. Schoell of France, Charles S. Peterson of Sweden, Thomas A. O'Shaughnessy, artist from Ireland, and John C. Popovici, spoke of the appreciation of artistic design by manufacturers abroad, and the schools founded and supported by the government to perfect their industries. Henry K. Holzman, A. I. A. architect, urged the founding of schools in the United States in localities related to particular industries, a national system of industrial art education, and university extension courses in design and craftsmanship. It is the people of the city and the state provide part of the funds, under the Smith-Hughes bill of 1916, federal funds will duplicate state appropriations for the training of teachers. Hence there is no reason for delay.

Beginning with the June meeting, at which William D. Gates of the American Terra Cotta Company made an address on "The Romance of Terra Cotta," illustrated by a feature film and slides, the industries will have the opportunity of speaking for themselves. Mr. Gates told of the opportunities of Illinois, a state third in the Union for its clays suitable for ceramics, and a department at the University of Illinois equipped to train experts in the making of terra cotta and ceramic productions. "Team work" between chemists and workers and artists was the rule.

The Association of Arts and Industries will open its fall activities Sept. 14 while the exhibitions and conferences of the Fashion Art League of America are in session. There will be an exhibition of historic costume dolls at the Art Institute, and a dinner under the auspices of the Costume Design committee of the association, of which Mme. Alla Ripley is chairman, as well as president of the Fashion Art League. Robert B. Harsche director of the Art Institute, and William G. Burt of Marshall Field & Company's wholesale stores are on her committee.

In October the conference will assemble at the same time as the American Home Bureau Exposition at the Coliseum. Exhibits will relate to interior decoration, textiles, wall paper decorative iron work and electric lighting under the several committees. In November, the speakers and exhibitions will be in relation to American ceramics. In December the committee on "Toy making" will exhibit; January, Pictorial Art, including the fine arts and advertising artists will be represented; February, "Music on its Industrial Side" that is designs of pianos and musical instruments and whatever enters into the production and its marketing; March relates to Printing and Publishing; April will have an exhibition of jewelry; May the inventions of Illinois will be featured and an exhibit held in co-operation with the applied arts and architectural show at the Art Institute.

As an instance of the friendly understanding between the manufacturers, the big stores marketing goods, and the Association of Arts and Industries is the invitation of the department stores to use exhibition space free of charge as it is needed.

SYRACUSE POLICY
MADE MORE RIGIDUniversity to Bestow Scholarships
Only in Meritorious Cases

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10 (Special Correspondence)—Beginning with the first semester next fall, a new policy with regard to scholarships will be inaugurated at Syracuse University, the general trend now being toward restricting them and bestowing them only upon those who have shown beyond question their ability to make good use of them.

No scholarships will be granted to freshmen students during the first semester except State scholarships or those endowed by individuals where the deed of gift requires it. After the first semester, scholarships will be granted to new students who have shown by their work during the first half-year that they are deserving of them.

A system of aid based upon competition and furnished by means of loans rather than gifts will be the probable outcome of this method. Decision to establish the new system came after much complaint had been made by the faculty that there was a lack of ambition and general worthlessness on the part of some scholarship students.

KANSAS CITY TO BUILD
MODERN CIVIC CENTER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—Frank H. Cromwell, Mayor, has named a committee to confer on the procedure in building a civic center here along the lines of the one in San Francisco, Cal. It is hoped that plans will be ready by Sept. 1, so that a bond issue may be voted upon at the fall election.

It is expected, if present plans are followed, to include in the group an auditorium seating at least 20,000 persons, a city hall, a courthouse, and a federal building. These would be built on a site near the one chosen for the liberty memorial, close to the union station. This location has notable scenic advantages, and is centrally located.

Civic clubs and other organizations have entered into the movement with the greatest enthusiasm, and there seems no question that the success of the undertaking is assured.



Yvonne Printemps, Sacha Guitry, Lucien Guitry

The Guitrys Appear in London in
Selections From Their Repertoire

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 27

London season of the Guitrys, at the Princess Theater, in "The Illusionist" by Sacha Guitry, and the first act of Molière's "Le Misanthrope." The casts:

"L'ILLUSIONISTE":
Paul Dufrenoy.....M. Sacha Guitry
Albert Cahen.....M. Almerie Gosset
Jerome.....M. G. Lemaire
Miss Hopkins.....Mlle. Yvonne Printemps
Jacqueline.....Mlle. Betty Dausmond
Honorable.....Mlle. Alice Baylat
"LE MISANTHROPE":
Alceste.....M. Lucien Guitry
Philine.....M. de Bermingham
Oreste.....M. de Bermingham

On the surface, "L'illusionist" is a somewhat superficial light comedy of yet lighter intrigue, but there is more to it than that; and Sacha Guitry is more than a clever and adroit, but superficial satirist. Behind his sometimes highly-spiced satire there is no little grasp, judgment and insight.

It is needless to go into details of the intrigue of "L'illusionist"; suffice it to say that Paul Dufrenoy is a traveling conjurer and illusionist, calling himself, apparently for business reasons, Teddy Brooks, and posing as an Englishman. Appearing with him at the same music hall is Miss Hopkins, a so-called English comedienne, but in reality no more English than Teddy Brooks is. Both are French. Apparently England is not the only country where it is sometimes thought profitable to change one's nationality for the sake of art! Of course Teddy and Miss Hopkins meet and of course they fall in love, and their attempts to talk English to each other give opportunity for some capital comedy. "Miss Hopkins" outside of her songs, knows only one English word, "Yes," and the changes of expression, intonation and point with which Yvonne Printemps manages to invest that monosyllable are delicious and a no-nonsense lesson in the art of comedy.

Their love affair is progressing very satisfactorily when Jacqueline intervenes. She also imagines herself to be in love with the attractive Teddy, and the conjurer thinks that he can juggle with these two ladies hearts, as easily as he does with his "properties" on the stage. But he soon discovers his mistake, that he is in danger of losing both, and also that Miss Hopkins is the right wife for him—they are in every way well suited to each other. It then becomes his business to disillusion Jacqueline and he does this in a speech almost identical in words to that with which he had won her heart. On the first occasion he had depicted his attractive, wandering, nomad life with all the glamour of romance; the second time he delivers the speech in the cold

searchlight of business, with its sordid and trying details of everlasting train journeys, life in small hotels, lodgings, and so forth. This is enough, too much in fact, for Jacqueline and rather tearfully she gave the conjurer his congé, and he returns to his more suitable former love.

On the surface this all appears quite satisfactory, but beneath it Sacha Guitry seems to hint that the illusionist may yet find himself the victim of his own illusion.

The little comedy was perfectly played by the author and his clever wife, Yvonne Printemps. The touch of burlesque with which she portrayed the so-called English girl was perfect. M. Guitry's delivery of the two, or rather the one speech with which he alternately created and destroyed his illusion was worthy of the great Coquelin at his best. Higher praise could not be given.

"L'illusionist" was followed by the first act of Molière's "Misanthrope." Lucien Guitry played Alceste and gave a grim and impressive picture of that great character. Alceste is not really a misanthrope; it is to say that Paul Dufrenoy is a pessimist. He hates not mankind, but a kind of man who seemed to him to be too much in evidence. But show him a real man, or a genuine woman, and Alceste will come out in his true colors and appear to be what he really is, a grand character, a little impatient, perhaps, but enthusiastic and stimulating, and a staff to help his friends to all that is best and most worth while in life. All this is beneath the surface of Alceste, and Lucien Guitry, consummate artist that he is, managed to convey it within the limits of one short act.

Altogether "L'illusionist" and "Le Misanthrope" form a program which should be seen by all, and seen with the seeing eye. C. F. A.

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The Rembrandt 'Nightwatch' Legend

AMSTERDAM, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—It is not the first time that the legend has been spread that Rembrandt's famous 'Nightwatch' (Nachtwacht) must have been larger in its original state and that in the eighteenth century a part was cut off in order to make the picture fit its hanging place. In the illustration of June 3 the French etcher, A. C. Coppler, repeats this tale in an apparently convincing way and even adds a print to prove his contention. He says that the famous picture was not only shortened but that the operation was done with so little dexterity that the picture became oblique so that all the figures in it were four degrees out of the perpendicular.

I have it on the authority of Prof. Dr. Jan Six, Prof. Dr. Jan Veth and Mr. C. G. J. Hooft, conservator of the Fodor Museum at Amsterdam, that the supposition of the distinguished French artist is entirely wrong and that the "Nachtwacht" has never been thus mutilated.

Prof. Jan Six, secretary to the trustees of the Amsterdam Municipal Pictures examined the "Nightwatch" on occasion of a restoration and then found that neither on the upper side nor on the lower edge had any cutting taken place. Professor Veth also gives assurances of the same kind. Mr. Hooft, who is not only a conscientious art connoisseur but works with the measuring stick whenever required, observes that Mr. Coppler has forgotten that the painters of the so-called "Doelen-stukken," i. e., the pictures of Arquebusers, were not free as regards the size of their canvases. The pictures were made to order, to fit a given space in a given room. Thus the "Nightwatch" which, as is well known, should be properly called "The Corporalship of Banning

Cocq" was detained for a definite space in a wall in the Kloveniers Doelen now the Doelen Hotel, and was to be of the same height as a picture by Jacob Backer in the same room and representing a similar subject. Now there is a document dated 1653, which gives the exact position of the two pictures and which shows that a large picture could not have found space in the somewhat low room of the Doelen.

In 1715 the pictures were removed to the Town Hall on the Dam, now a palace of the Queen. So little was there any question of the picture having been mutilated that in order to make the wall on which the "Nightwatch" was hung large enough, a door was cut in two, only one-half of it being henceforth used for communication purposes. Of yet greater importance is the fact that the "Nightwatch" is still of exactly the same height as the Backer picture.

The work reproduced in the illustration is a small painting by Ludens in the London National Gallery. Mr. Coppler seems to have been misled by a description of the town hall pictures given in 1793 by a certain Jan van Dijk, who put forward the theory of the mutilation and who by a strange mistake appears to have considered the work by Ludens as the original sketch for Rembrandt's picture. Presumably Ludens in copying the "Nightwatch" was following his own taste or the taste of the Banning Cocq family, to which he belonged, in giving it the square form; in addition the other half of the soldier on the left and in providing the archway in the background.

Those in the best position to judge the question have not the slightest doubt that Rembrandt's "Nachtwacht" has been preserved intact in its original condition.

Musical News and Reviews

Two Weeks of Opera in the
Stanford Stadium

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The second and final week of the Stanford Stadium Opera season, directed by Gaetano Merola, saw repetitions of Carmen and Faust, the latter being an extra performance staged after three days' notice. The performances were quite on a par with those of the previous week. Bourskaya, Saroya, Martinelli, Ballester, and Rothler repeating their earlier successes. The chorus was at its best in the second performance of Carmen and Bourskaya gave a slightly different portrayal of the title role, acting with less resistance in the opening act than she had done in the previous performance.

Merola was presented with a magnificent silver loving cup by the men and women of the chorus which he had drilled so thoroughly for the past several months. About 10,000 persons attended the performance. The closing event attracted a smaller crowd but one of the most demonstrative of the season.

The opera season was a great success from the artistic standpoint. Figures are not at hand which would indicate the degree of success from a financial standpoint.

Mrs. Coolidge on Visit to London

LONDON, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Coolidge, whose great services to music and in particular to chamber music have made her name a household word, has been visiting London. While there she was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cobbett at a unique gathering arranged in her honor. Mr. Cobbett is known far and wide by his enthusiastic

work for chamber music in England, and his beautiful house is one of the artistic centers of London. On the evening of June 14 Mrs. Coolidge was present at a dinner party to which he invited several representative English women musicians to meet her. The occasion was a brilliant success—a great one even greater than the women composers' dinner, at which he entertained Madame Chaminade on her English visit in July, 1914.

During the evening there were speeches. Mr. Cobbett welcomed Mrs. Coolidge and spoke with admiration of the great things she had done for music. In alluding to her guests for music, he said that he had invited to meet her "the greatest of happy coincidences their number was the same as that of the muses, nine." Mrs. Coolidge returned thanks in a graceful speech, and then, at the invitation of the host, Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, gave a short address on her theories in ancient music, and Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, in account of the Society of Women Musicians, its foundation, aims, and work.

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Yorkshiremen Must Scour the White Horse of Kilburn

THE White Horse of Kilburn is sadly in need of a new coat. The news will be interesting to those who know what the White Horse is, and mystifying to those who do not. But every Yorkshireman, at least, knows the famous landmark cut on the southern slope of the Hambletons, and not far from the North-Eastern Railway as it passes between Thirsk and York.

The White Horse was the work of Thomas Taylor of Kilburn, who in 1857 conceived and carried out the idea of cutting away the hillside in the form of a horse, which was revealed, of course, by the white chalk beneath the turf.

Taylor was not entirely original, for there have been White Horses in England since the days of Alfred the Great. Berkshire possesses the most famous of them all in the Vale of the White Horse. It measures 374 feet from nose to tail, and 120 feet from ear to heel. Its outline is marked by trenches ten feet wide, cut two or three feet deep in the turf to the white subsoil. Possibly the huge figure was the work of the early Britons, but popular tradition will have it that the White Horse was cut to commemorate the victory of King Ethelred and his brother Alfred (the Great), over the Danes at Ashdown, more than a thousand years ago.

If this curious monument had been left to nature, the white chalk would long ago have been overgrown by weeds and turf, and rains would have helped to wash the figure away. But throughout the centuries the rustics in the Vale of the White Horse have been accustomed to assemble periodically, and clean out the trenches so as

to renew and preserve the figure of the animal. This ceremony is known as "The Scouring of the White Horse," and it was always followed or accompanied by rural sports. Thus in 1776 there were "cudgel-playing for a gold-laced hat and a pair of buckskin breeches"; a "Fitch of Bacon to be run for by Asses"; and "A Waistcoat, 10s. 6d. value, to be given to the person who shall take a bullet out of the tub of flour with his mouth in the shortest time."

There are other White Horses, and there have been other "scourings." On Botton Hill near Westbury, as you go down on the Great Western Railway to Taunton, may be seen another White Horse, which also is supposed to commemorate a victory of King Alfred, that of Eddardun in the year 878 A. D. It originally measured 100 feet by 54 feet, but now it is 175 by 107, having been recut in 1778 and 1853. At Cherhill, at Marlborough, at Broad Hinton, and at Wootton Bassett, these curious White Horses may be seen. Yorkshire has two of them, both modern, one at Raulstone Hill, near Northwale, and the other at Hambleton Hills, which, as we have said, is now in need of a "scouring." Some idea of the size of this last-mentioned White Horse may be gathered from the fact that if four straight lines touching the Horse at different points were drawn, they would inclose a space of two acres. The estimated cost of thoroughly dressing over, repairing, and recutting the outline, to give the Horse's "skin" the requisite whiteness, will be about £170. It is 12 years since the noble animal was "re-limed."



The White Horse, a Famous Landmark on the Southern Slope of the Hambletons

Photograph © Harrogate Herald

A Cuban Poet Who Will Spend His Vacation in New Hampshire

"I AM a romantic soul."

Smiling in a whimsical manner and with a quick flutter of his hands, Gustavo Sanchez Galarra, Cuban poet, playwright, Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, twice crowned by the National Academy of Arts and Letters of Cuba, disclaimed any desire for New England innovations and eccentricities. The young poet—he is only 29 years of age although he already has 29 books to his credit—is passing a few weeks in New York before he leaves for New Hampshire for a brief holiday, after which he will return to his home in Havana, Cuba, and prepare for a trip to Spain, Italy, and France.

His delight in the United States is great and every summer he comes here and enjoys the rush and bustle of the city. Then the green country ways claim him and he retires to them for rest and meditation. He is sanguine about the future of Cuba in letters, although he admits that heretofore the island has not exhibited that interest in the finer things that he would wish. "Cuba has had only 22 years of liberty," he explained, "and that is not time enough wherein to create any noticeable movement in letters. In the past it has been an unbuilding process. The land and the cities and the Government have been of paramount interest. Commerce has been built up. But now Cuba is beginning to awaken. Spiritual matters are coming more and more to the fore and the old materialist outlook on life is not so strong as it was."

Other Cuban Poets

"You have a young generation up here—men and women completely immersed in art and literary matters. That is a thing which we in Cuba must build up. Many of your writers receive their urge first in the universities, but it is different at home. There are no literary movements in our universities. I myself am not a university man but I can perceive that most of our young men think of other things than literature. Certain literary manifestations may be found in Cuba, however. Our real national poet is Bonifacio Byrne. Then there is Dulce Maria Borrero, who has done most beautiful work. I, myself, have great faith in another woman, a mere child as yet, named Dulce Marie Loynaz. She is only 15 years old but she writes beautiful lyrics. Another new poet is Angel Lazaro, whose work is extremely good. One does not expect a wide acquaintance with writers in Cuba, for the Alhambra is the solitary place of common meeting. We have no cliques, no groups interested in one another, and not what you would call a professional literary life. Of course, many of our young poets are journalists and they know one another. But the idea of gatherings where work may be discussed is not known to us. The poet writes in his own home. Two good magazines now carry belles lettres, 'Social' and 'Smart'."

"Cuba looks up so much to the United States that there should be a better exchange of books between the two countries. Your older poets are well known to us, particularly Edgar Allan Poe, Henry W. Longfellow and Walt Whitman. Whitman is not so popular with the general public, but the intelligentsia adore him and it is a manifest fact that he is an influence on all Hispanic-American literature."

French and Spanish Influence

In reply to a question of mine as to whether he thought Whitman was influencing the course of contemporary Cuban poetry Señor Galarra shook his head.

"We are a lyric people," he answered. "Our great influences come from France. Verlaine is as great a power as any in our poetry. Free forms do not appeal to us. Such things as vers libre are very unusual in Spain."

It was at this point that the young poet declared himself to be a romantic and explained how happy the world made him, how he loved to dream in lyrical measures, that melody made all the difference in the world in poetry.

A Renaissance

Returning to the subject of a literary growth in Cuba, Señor Galarra declared that there was great

hope for the new generation because the passion for culture was so manifest.

"We have an extremely intelligent president now," he said, "one that will further the ends of literature. And books sell very well. There are many bookshops in Havana and while it is only the older classics which have been translated and, sad to say, such cheap modern efforts as the novels of Mrs. Ellnor Glyn, still there is great hope for fully half the population of Cuba to speak and read English. Indeed, before entering the university it is obligatory that students take up the study of English in the academies."

Señor Galarra was rather modest about his own work and, after evading the questions several times, explained that 18 of his 29 volumes contained poetry. He mentioned such soft and liquid-voweled names as "La Puente Mafial," "Lampara Votiva," "La Barca Sonora" and "El Jardin de Margarita."

Of scarcely lesser interest than his poetry to him is the stage. He is enthusiastic about American productions.

Fantastic American Drama

"The drama here is better than in any other place in the world," he de-

clared. "It is—fantastic!" He himself has been an actor and for a time he was president of the society, "Fomento del Teatro Nacional." A number of plays have come from his hand and in this connection it is interesting to note that a comedy by him, "This World of Dolls" was presented by the Spanish Theater (a New York non-professional organization) in the Princess Theater two seasons ago.

Señor Galarra was born on the second of February, 1893, in Havana, and there he received his education. He went first to the Colegio Belen and later completed the required courses

for a bachelor's degree by himself. It was in 1915 that he was first crowned by the National Academy of Arts and Letters for the patriotic poem, "La Lampara Votiva." Again in 1918 he was crowned for "Excelsior," a poem of the war through all of which his emphatic love for the United States is to be discovered. Other honors have been his. For instance he received the flor natural (the old reward for the best poem submitted during the May floral games in Latin countries) from two cities on the same day, Cienfuegos and Colon. Then again, the Argentine Government awarded him a prize in an international contest for his "Song to America."

The work of Señor Galarra falls into several classes, among which may be noted lyric poetry, patriotic poetry, drama and essays. One of his plays is a verse dramatization of Prosper Merimee's "Carmen." His work has rarely appeared in English translation although three poems from his pen may be found in Thomas Walsh's "Hispanic Anthology." And in November, 1921, it should be noted, he read selections from his poems before the



Gustavo Sanchez Galarra

Institution de las Españas at Columbia University.

Señor Galarra is a rather slight young man of pleasant appearance. He is not at all dark in complexion but would, perhaps, be taken for a Frenchman on the street. He is very quick in his movements and his Latin origin is manifest when he talks for he always emphasizes his sentences with swift gestures. He is looking forward eagerly to his European trip for it will be his first time across the Atlantic and he has dreamed about so many things there—the Madrid of "Carmen," the hills of Granada, and sunset on the Alhambra.

He repeated again as I left him, "I am a romantic soul."

The Recent Slump in English Titles

TODAY, roughly speaking, one person in every hundred and fifty in the British Isles is the proud possessor of a title of honor, the membership of some chivalric order, or of a little piece of brightly-colored ribbon and a small medal rewarding special services to the State. It is, therefore, easily understandable that, since the war, which brought with it a flood of honors and decorations that has not yet subsided, there has been a considerable "slump" in the value set by the average Englishman upon the possession of rank or other dignities. Titles as social assets have declined very heavily, not so much through the growth of an undoubted democratic sentiment, as by reason of the profusion with which they have been distributed and the growing realization on the part of the public that they are often the rewards of donations to the funds of political parties rather than of distinguished service.

Purchased in Hard Cash

That titles are purchased in hard cash is, indeed, well known. Some years ago, when party funds ran low, an agent was actually appointed on a 10 per cent commission basis to find customers for knighthoods and baronetcies among London business men. A former cabinet minister, who now sits in the House of Lords, recently told a curious story in this connection. A provincial tradesman, whose business was falling off, was struck by the idea that if he were to get a knighthood it would be a good advertisement for him and might pull him out of a bad corner. He approached the agents of the government party, paid his money, and in the course of time was granted the right to call himself Sir So-and-So. Unfortunately affairs did not turn out as he thought and his financial difficulties got worse. Accordingly he wrote to the party authorities and demanded his money back. He received a polite refusal and accordingly wrote again stating that he was going bankrupt and that unless his payment was returned he would enter that expenditure with an explanatory note in his statement of account. Needless to say, the money was returned.

As for the question of there being a flood of new patents of nobility, the figures speak for themselves. In the period 1914-1921 no fewer than 123 new titles in the peerage were given, involving the creation of 81 barons, 27 viscounts, 11 earls and 5 marquesses—these latter including, however, three connections of the Royal House who dropped German princedom in favor of lesser English rank. When it is reckoned that a wife takes her husband's rank, that the children of a new peer all receive a "handle" to their name, and account is taken of the fact that 233 baronetcies (which are hereditary) were created in the same period, it will be seen that there has been of late years no mean addition to the number of titled people in Great Britain.

Knights by the Hundreds

With regard to mere knighthoods it is symptomatic that in four short years in one chivalric order alone between four and five hundred new knights received the accolade. The number of persons holding knighthoods runs at the present, indeed, into several thousand—and grows rapidly for the latest honors list, published for King George's birthday, contained a tally of a hundred or so persons to be thus "elevated" above the common herd, apart from a list of five new barons and 15 baronets. It is impossible here to take into account the thousands who have the right to put mystical letters after their names, betokening memberships of varying grades in various "Honorable," "Exalted," "Eminent" or "Excellent" orders.

The same liberality with honors for services in the field or in connection with the war has depreciated, too, almost all the decorations conferred except, perhaps, the Victoria Cross, bestowed only for supreme valor. The

honors awarded in respect of the war reached the enormous total of 240,000, including more than 400 knighthoods and 115,429 Military Medals for bravery in the field. This, of course, leaves out of all account the millions who are entitled to wear the ordinary campaign medals.

The upshot of it is that in England today minor titles and honors and decorations are rapidly reaching a parallel with Russian paper money which depreciates the worse the faster the presses print. The institution

in 1917 of the Order of the British Empire, which was immediately flooded with Knights Grand Cross, Knights, Companions and members, has done as much as anything to depreciate the currency of rank. The mere mention of this order is usually sufficient to bring a smile to the face of the average Englishman.

It is not to be wondered that there have been complaints against the present system not only in the United Kingdom, but also in Canada and Australia.

The Stamps of Palestine Under British Occupation

WHEN one refers to the stamps of Palestine one naturally thinks of a very wide tract of country, whereas the stamps in question are used only in those areas which were occupied by allied troops during the operations in the Eastern theater of war. To be quite accurate the geographical name Palestine is loosely applied. It really ought to denote the narrow strip of coastland once the home of the Philistines, for when we speak of Palestine we mean the southern third of Syria.

Under Turkish Rule

Prior to the introduction of special stamps those of the Ottoman Empire were used to frank letters from Jaffa, Gaza, Jerusalem, Jericho, Ludd and other places. This Turkish domination obtained a firm footing in 1840 and from thence onward the Ottoman

plastre value being intended for external postage.

Stamps From England

The issue supplied from England was the work of Messrs. Harrison & Son, and there were 11 values in all—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 mil. and 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 and 20 piastres—most of these being placed on sale in July, 1918. There are quite a host of minor varieties, stops being omitted between the initials and broken letters. This series was perforated 15x14 on paper perforated as before and the 1-plastre and the 9-plastre are found on paper without the crown over "G. R."

When the military administration came to an end, and the civil régime was heralded in by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, some time Postmaster-General, to be the first High Commissioner for Palestine, it was thought that the "E. E. F." series would be replaced by the new issue, but the old stamps have been retained and overprinted with a trilingual inscription—Arabic, English, and Hebrew—in three lines in the order named. First is the Arabic word for Palestine, "Netsef," then "Palestine" in Roman capitals, and lastly the Hebrew word followed by the initials of two words meaning "Land of Israel." This last should read "I A Hntsef." The work of overprinting was carried out at the Greek Orthodox Convent at Jerusalem, and the stamps were first put on sale on Sept. 1, 1920.

There was apparently a good deal of hurry for this overprinted series and from the number of mistakes in the words the printers must have been working against time. The type was set up to cover a whole sheet of 240 stamps at a single operation, and as it was old and worn there are many varieties and flaws. These overprints are all in black, with the exception of the 1-plastre, which is in silver, and this value required careful handling as the silver overprint so easily rubbed off.

There were altogether three printings, or as it would be better described, two printings with a sub-type of the second. In the first the Arabic letters measure 8 mm. whilst in the second the legend measures 10 mm. Measured vertically over all the first printing is 21 mm. while the second gauges 20 mm. The second appeared on Sept. 22, 1920, very soon after the first which, as we have seen, was placed on sale on the 1st of the month. Now the third printing, which might be called a sub-type of the second, made its appearance in June, 1921, and the measurement over all is 20 mm. and the length of the Arabic letters is also the same as the second type. The overprint, however, is a good deal clearer and this is especially apparent in the English part of the setting.

East of the Jordan

In September, 1921, there was a further printing of this trilingual overprint in which the central word "Palestine" appears in sans serif capitals, and this was made at Somerset House in London. Sometime during 1920 a special series was created for the district lying east of the river Jordan which has once more come under the direct rule of the local sheikhs. All values were overprinted with an Arabic inscription signifying "East of the Jordan."

R. F. HEALY

Byland Abbey in Yorkshire Is Being Carefully Restored

YORK (Special)—The Office of Works has recently taken in hand the excavation and restoration of many of the ancient landmarks scattered throughout the English countryside. One of the latest additions to the responsibilities of the department is the beautiful ruin known as Byland Abbey, which lies at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, amid some of the most glorious scenery in Yorkshire.

Since January good progress has been made, and already the bases of several fine columns have been excavated. When the accumulated rubbish of centuries has been removed, and the crumbling masonry restored to some degree of safety, Byland Abbey should prove an exceedingly attractive resort for the tourist who attributes an added value to an architectural treasure set in such picturesque surroundings.

The work of restoring these ancient buildings is by no means a simple one. The servants of bluff King Harry carried out their master's instructions with the zeal and pertinacity of professional house-breakers, and left little or nothing to give encouragement to successive generations who might wish to restore the abbey to something resembling their original proportions. To the uninitiated the heaps of broken stone strewn about the newly excavated track, or peeping up through the short cropped herbage, look for all the world like a number of dig-saw puzzles well mixed. But the expert knows how the original appeared, and every stone which retains any semblance of character is carefully put aside and classified in case its original location should be identified. Soft green stretches of turf are to replace the piles of rubble that cover the floor level, and here and there the white bases of the excavated columns stand out in sharp and picturesque contrast to the green carpeting of grass.

In the spring the old-world cottages in the neighborhood of Byland, Coxwold and Helmsley are clustered about with lilac and laburnum, the hedges are white with hawthorn, and the clear, swift streams tumble through the woods in miniature cataracts of crystal and sapphire. It is regrettable that the beautiful vale of Mowbray is not better known to visitors from overseas. A tourist is too fond of sticking to the beaten tracks, and in so doing is apt to miss the simple charm that still clings around the quiet countryside. To see English country life is to appreciate England, and given favorable weather and a comfortable automobile, there are few more typically English districts than these unspoiled parts of Yorkshire.

There is an abundance of romance as well as beauty about most of them. Byland Abbey, for instance, owes its origin to a band of wandering and disappointed monks who were driven out of Cumberland by the Scots in the twelfth century. In 1128, Gerald the Abbot and 12 of his fellow monks fled southward from Calder to Furness, where they expected to receive a hospitable welcome from their brethren who dwelt in that monastery. Strange to say the gates of Furness were slammed in their faces, and lonely and homeless they wandered over the hills to Thirsk, where they hoped to solicit the assistance of the Lady Gundreda de Mowbray.

Tradition relates that she watched the approach of the little band from a turret window of her castle, and at the sight of such a forlorn spectacle was dissolved into tears. At first the wanderers were accommodated at Thirsk, but later their benefactor bestowed upon them a little church, where they dwelt with increasing prosperity for 40 years. A fresh benefactor then arose in the shape of Roger de Mowbray, and through his generosity they were enabled in 1177 to commence the erection of their abbey. Here at Byland in a land of peace and plenty they dwelt securely, until the long arm of the Reformation laid its iron hand upon the old régime.



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The Edison Electric

Illuminating Company of Boston

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MLE. LENGLEN AND O'HARA WOOD WIN

Lycett and Miss Ryan Are Also Victorious in Mixed Doubles

WIMBLEDON, July 11 (By The Associated Press)—Patrick O'Hara Wood of Australia and Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France today won their match in the mixed doubles match in the international grass court championships from M. Washer of Belgium and Mrs. Warburg. The score was 6-2, 6-1.

Randolph Lycett of Great Britain and Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California, holders of the international tennis championship in mixed doubles, today defeated W. C. Crawley and Miss Kathleen McKane, of England, in the grass court championships. The score was 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

In men's doubles, G. L. Patterson, winner of the men's singles championship, and Patrick O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated Washer and Watson, the Belgian pair, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1. Other results yesterday were as follows:

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round: Dean Mathew and G. C. Caner, United States, defeated Hadi and Rutnam, India, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.

FOURTH ROUND—Dean Mathew and G. C. Caner, United States, defeated Capt. H. S. L. Barclay and R. C. Wertheim, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Fourth Round: Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, France, and Miss Elizabeth Ryan, United States, defeated Miss Rose and Mrs. Youle, England, 7-5, 6-2.

Miss Kathleen McKane and Mrs. Stokes, England, defeated Mrs. Lumber, Chambers, and Mrs. Peacock, England, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0.

U. S. L. T. A. CABLES CONGRATULATIONS

Sends Message to France Felicitating Federation on Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen's Victory

Congratulations upon the victory of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen in the British lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon on Saturday were cabled to the French Lawn Tennis Federation yesterday. The message, sent by Julian S. Myrick, president of the National Association, read, "Heartiest congratulations for Mlle. Lenglen's success." The association also sent a cablegram to the British Lawn Tennis Association, congratulating it upon the remarkable success of the championships just completed at Wimbledon. Although the new grounds were finished in time for the tournament which ended on Saturday, there was so much uncertainty regarding the progress of the construction that the British Lawn Tennis Association was delayed in many preliminary arrangements. The advance sale of tickets, which usually takes place in January, had to be deferred this year until much later in the season because of the doubt as to whether the new grounds would be ready by the end of June.

On account of this delay, there was some feeling abroad that the public might not be interested in the championship to the same extent as in former years and consequently the attendance might be affected. On the contrary, the advance sale of tickets exceeded all previous records and thousands of would-be spectators were disappointed. According to the cabled reports of the tournament, seats for the matches on the closing days were quoted at from £2 to £5, a large premium over the established price.

"The great interest shown by the public abroad is an indication of the growing appreciation that tennis experts," said Mr. Myrick, "and the experience of the British Lawn Tennis Association in managing the great tournament just ended at Wimbledon justifies the advice that the National Association has already offered to those who wish to be certain of seats for the championships and the challenge round of the Davis Cup contest. The association has notified its members that the advance sale of tickets for those events has begun. The public sale will commence on August 1 and all applications should be sent to him promptly to avoid possibility of disappointment."

The cablegram sent to the British Lawn Tennis Association follows: "Congratulations upon remarkable success of championship at new Wimbledon."

Paris Pleased Over Outcome of Lenglen-Mallory Contest

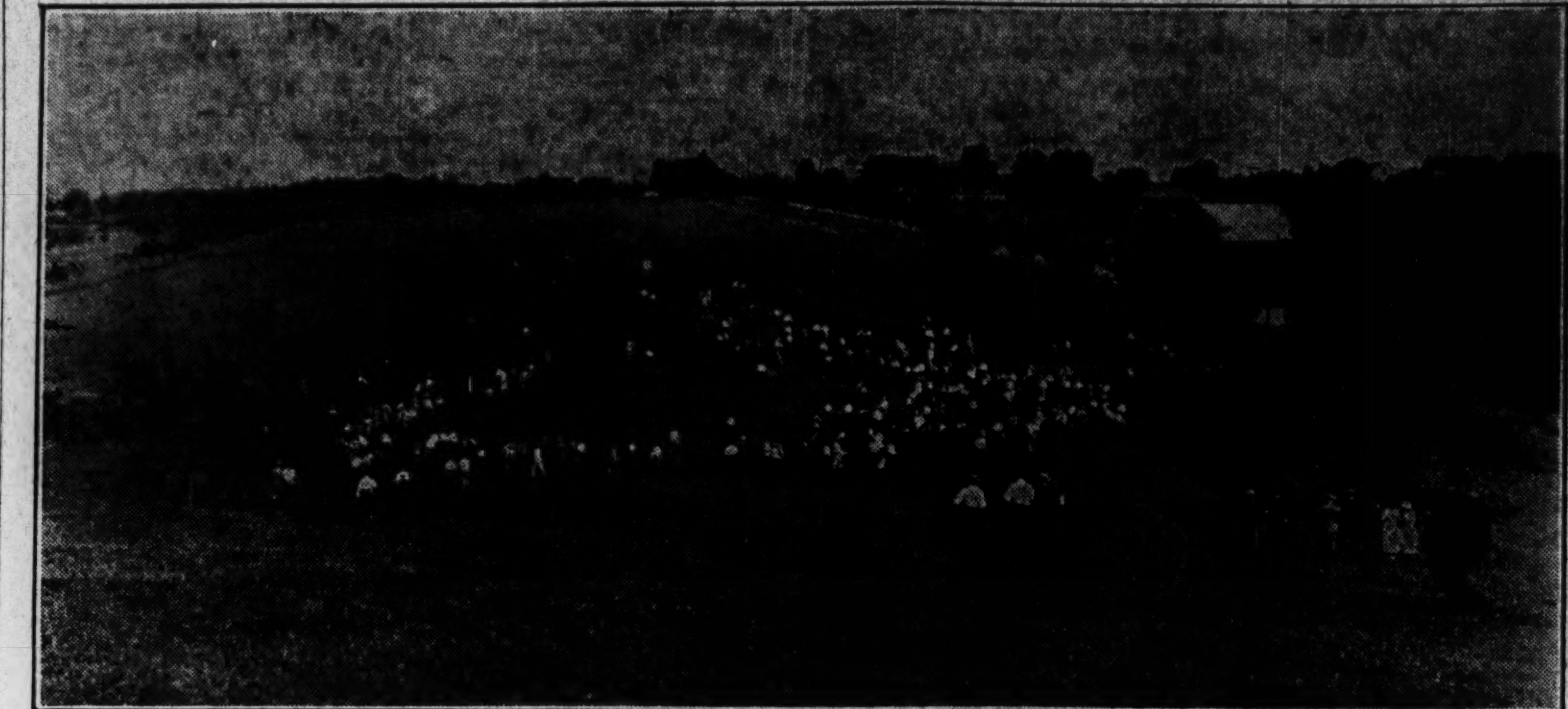
PARIS, July 10 (By The Associated Press)—Sporting circles here accepted the news of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen's victory over Mrs. F. I. Mallory with evidences of great satisfaction, but without undue exultation.

"A triumph at tennis does not quite console us for the spectacle of the dollar at 12.50 francs, and is not worth so much as a good international production," says one writer, who appears to represent the general sentiment in Paris, "but Mlle. Lenglen deserves a fine bouquet when she returns, because she has wiped out a suspicion against French sport that was unjust, if not discourteous."

FORD'S FOREIGN OUTPUT

DETROIT, July 11—Production of several of the six foreign branches of the Ford Motor Company for May jumped nearly 50 per cent, compared with April, and more than 100 per cent, compared with May, 1921. Total foreign production for May was 7170, compared with 5504 for April and estimated 3050 for May, 1921.

Where Trans-Mississippi Golf Is Being Played



A Green on the Omaha Country Club Course

KNEPPER LEADING IN OMAHA GOLF

71 Best in First Day of Trans-Mississippi Championship—Matches Wednesday

OMAHA, Neb., July 11 (Special)—The second 18 of the 36-hole qualifying round for match play in the twenty-second annual amateur championship of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, is scheduled for today over the local country club links. R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Ia., who last week won the Iowa state golf championship for the third time, shot the lowest score, a 71, in the first half of the qualifying round yesterday.

Hitherto unknown to fame in the annals of that golf body, he was quite the sensation of the opening day. The sun was already well down in the western sky when Knepper turned in his score. Up to that time a 74, made by Alexander Graham, Kansas champion, was the best of the day.

The Princeton University star's outstanding score of 38 was 4 above par for the first nine holes. But on the second nine holes he played a sensational round, covering them in 33, though the par for them is 36. His score of 71, a single stroke above par, is a record for the course.

Graham, the long-driving Kansas player, after taking 7 on the first hole, found his stride and played 15 of the remaining 17 holes in par—going out in 38 and coming home in 36. Fred Knepper, brother of Rudolph E., turned in a card of 75, as did also Robert McKee of Des Moines, Ia., winner of the 1920 tournament. James Ward of Kansas City, Mo., last year's medalist, turned in a 76. Guy Beckett, Blaine Young and Ralph Peters, all of this city, covered the course in 76. The biggest gallery followed George Von Elm of Salt Lake City, Utah, last year's winner, who shot a 76, playing his first nine holes in 38, and second nine in 37. Von Elm is a favorite for the title, having just demonstrated his present form by reaching the Western final.

There were 154 players in the qualifying rounds. Weather conditions were ideal. A warm sun shone out of a fair sky flecked with some clouds late in the day. A mixture of sun and rain during the last week left the fairways and greens in the best of condition.

This will be the third tournament of the association to be staged on the Omaha Country Club course. The other two were in 1902 and 1911. The course is a beautiful one, situated within six miles of the business center of Omaha. It measures 6005 yards, is well trapped, has four holes with water hazards, a few trees and numerous bunkers. Charles Johnson, professional there, has put in new traps and bunkers which, he declares, make it one of the hardest courses in the country for its yardage.

The greens are in extraordinarily fine condition. The clubhouse is placed in a picturesque location with surrounding trees and a particularly pleasing style of country club architecture, though it is not large or pretentious.

The Trans-Mississippi Golf Association was organized at a dinner given in August, 1900. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to issue a call for a meeting to effect an organization. This meeting was held in Omaha in the fall of 1900 and the association was launched under the name suggested by Heyward G. Leavitt.

At the first tournament, held in 1901 at the Kansas City Country Club, the following clubs constituted the roll of charter members: Cedar Rapids Country Club; Denver Country Club; Des Moines Golf and Country Club; Dubuque Golf Club; Evansville Golf Club; Holdrege Country Club; Kansas City Country Club; Leavenworth Country Club; Leavitt Country Club; Norton Golf Club; Omaha Country Club; Omaha Field Club; St. Joseph Country Club; Town and Gown Golf Club; Colorado Springs Country Club; and the Wichita Country Club.

The association today has a membership of 73 clubs in Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Texas, Illinois, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and South Dakota.

The winner of the annual tournament is the amateur golf champion of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association, and the club to which he belongs has the custody of the Alexis C. Foster trophy until the next championship is played.

A gold medal is also awarded to the winner, a silver medal to the runner-up and a bronze medal to each of the losers in the semi-finals. A trophy also is awarded the player making the lowest score in the qualifying rounds of 36 holes. There is also a trophy for the winner and runner-up in the consolation, president's, vice-president's, secretary's and directors' divisions.

SIX SOUTH SHORE CLUBS IN TOURNEY

Round-Robin Golf Team Series Is Scheduled

Completed plans for the South Shore round-robin golf tournament team matches which this year are to supplement the individual championship play of the six summer clubs—Hathery, Cohasset, Plymouth, Scituate, Crow Point and Duxbury—have just been announced by Charles E. Mason of Cohasset. Beginning July 19 matches will be played every Wednesday through August 16, between eight-man teams.

The play will be for a shield, and the club winning the most number of points will have its name engraved upon the shield, and hold possession of it until the next year.

It is not necessary that the same eight players participate in every match.

Competition will be handicap match play, Nassau H. C. system of counting, one point for each nine holes, and one point for match. Each default, will penalize the team 3 points. A halved match will count 1½ points for each contestant. A halved hole will count ½ point for each contestant.

State handicaps will prevail in case of any team playing its home course, in which case the club handicap if lower will be used.

It is planned to make the meetings as much of a social affair as possible, so visiting clubs may send more than the regular quota of players and the home club will provide opponents—these extra matches not counting in the team scores, however. In case of any dispute a committee of the following men may be appealed to for final decision:

Charles E. Mason, Cohasset Golf Club; William H. Thayer, Crow Point Golf Club; George M. Barnum, Hathery Country Club; E. H. Baker, Jr., Scituate Country Club; William B. Snow, Jr., Duxbury Country Club; Ralph Hornblower, Plymouth Country Club.

The schedule:

Team	Opponent	Links	Date
Crow Pt.	Cohasset	Crow Point	July 19
Hathery	Hathery	Hathery	July 26
Duxbury	Duxbury	Duxbury	Aug. 2
Plymouth	Crow Point	Crow Point	Aug. 9
Scituate	Scituate	Scituate	Aug. 16
Hathery	Duxbury	Hathery	July 19
Crow Pt.	Hathery	Crow Point	July 26
Cohasset	Cohasset	Cohasset	Aug. 2
Plymouth	Hathery	Plymouth	Aug. 9
Scituate	Plymouth	Scituate	Aug. 16
Cohasset	Scituate	Cohasset	Aug. 23
Hathery	Scituate	Hathery	Aug. 30
Duxbury	Cohasset	Duxbury	Sept. 6
Plymouth	Scituate	Plymouth	Sept. 13
Scituate	Duxbury	Scituate	Sept. 20
Cohasset	Plymouth	Cohasset	Sept. 27
Crow Pt.	Crow Point	Crow Point	Oct. 4
Hathery	Hathery	Hathery	Oct. 11

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Indianapolis	51	31	62.2
St. Paul	48	31	60.8
Minneapolis	46	37	55.8
Milwaukee	46	40	53.5
Louisville	42	43	49.4
Kansas City	38	49	43.7
Columbus	35	49	41.7
Toledo	33	52	38.8

RESULTS MONDAY

	St. Paul	St. Louis	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Paul	18	18	18	18	18
St. Louis	18	18	18	18	18
Chicago	18	18	18	18	18
Indianapolis	18	18	18	18	18
Minneapolis	18	18	18	18	18

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Joseph	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Louis	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul	57	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago	57	37	37	37	37	37
Indianapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37
Minneapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37

RESULTS MONDAY

	St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Joseph	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Louis	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul	57	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago	57	37	37	37	37	37
Indianapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37
Minneapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37

RESULTS MONDAY

	St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Joseph	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Louis	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul	57	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago	57	37	37	37	37	37
Indianapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37
Minneapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37

RESULTS MONDAY

	St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Joseph	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Louis	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul	57	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago	57	37	37	37	37	37
Indianapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37
Minneapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37

RESULTS MONDAY

	St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Joseph	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Louis	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul	57	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago	57	37	37	37	37	37
Indianapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37
Minneapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37

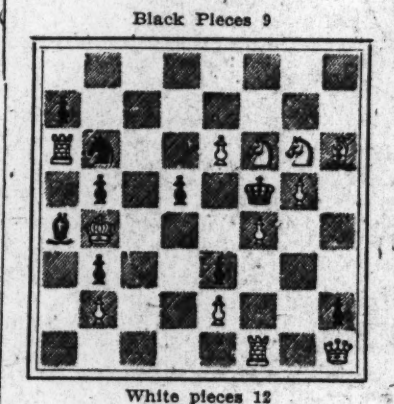
RESULTS MONDAY

	St. Joseph	St. Louis	St. Paul	Chicago	Indianapolis	Minneapolis
St. Joseph	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Louis	57	37	37	37	37	37
St. Paul	57	37	37	37	37	37
Chicago	57	37	37	37	37	37
Indianapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37
Minneapolis	57	37	37	37	37	37



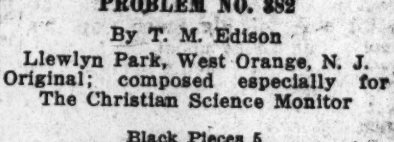
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 381
By J. Juchli
Black Pieces 9



White to play and mate in two moves

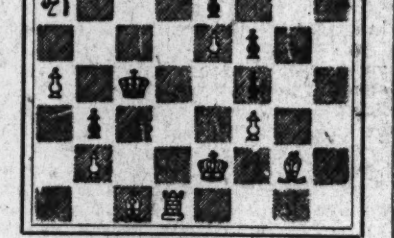
PROBLEM NO. 382
By T. M. Edison
Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J.
Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor



White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 379. Q-Q2 F-B5
No. 380. 1. R-Q3 2. R-Q3ch
1. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
2. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
3. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
4. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
5. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
6. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
7. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
8. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
9. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
10. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
11. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
12. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
13. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
14. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
15. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
16. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
17. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
18. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
19. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
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24. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
25. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
26. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
27. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
28. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
29. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
30. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
31. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
32. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
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96. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
97. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
98. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
99. Q-Q2 Kt-B5
100. Q-Q2 Kt-B5

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Showing unusual discoveries by the Bishop
By A. F. Mackenzie



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES
The underlying policy of the London Congress is well seen in the acceptance of the Canadian champion, J. H. Morrison, to fill the vacancy of Boris Kostich of Yugoslavia caused by the question of traveling expenses. From the beginning it had been the intention to have a champion of each overseas dominion represented and as many individual countries as possible rather than endeavor to pick the first ranking 16 players of the world, the reason being well stated by the London Times as follows: "The one view narrows the issue of the congress down to merely a question as to which particular player is better than the rest; the other, and to our

mind the wider view, sees in the congress an opportunity of binding yet closer the ties between us and our brethren overseas."

The accepted latter view has a further argument in its favor, that the playing strength of the various countries will be much enhanced by the desirable experiences obtained by their champions; and consequently the standard of chess should be improved the world over.

Alfred Schroeder, in the Morphy celebration of the Central Y. M. C. A. New York, contested 25 games simultaneously, winning 17, drawing 4, and losing 4.

Baltimore, Md., is planning a summer tournament, with the following clubs: Baltimore Chess Club, Oriole Club, City College, Maryland Academy of Sciences, Roland Park Chess Club, and the Jewish Educational Alliance.

The North London Chess League was won by Claremont for the second year in succession, with Wood Green next.

At the annual meeting of the Oxford University Chess Club the following officers were elected: President, W. E. B. Fryer (Pembroke); hon. secretary, A. Oppenheim (Balliol); hon. treasurer, A. H. Crothers (Queens); match captain, T. A. Staines (Barnes); members of the committee: C. E. Kemp (Corpus Christi), E. Whitehead (Jesus).

Australia reports the telegraphic match (after the adjudication) between New South Wales and Queensland as drawn with 7-6 each.

Bridgetown, Barbados, announces the formation of a chess club, with the Rev. J. Evans Walcott president and Mr. St. Clair Hunt as hon. secretary. The quarters are at the local Y. M. C. A.

The following game is from the Pilsen tournament:

RUY LOPEZ

Treybal, White, Aljech, Black.

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. K-B3 P-K3
3. B-K3 P-Q3
4. B-R4 Kt-B3
5. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
6. Castles P-Q4
7. B-K3 P-Q3
8. P-Q4 Q-R4
9. P-R3 Castles
10. Q-K2 B-Q3
11. P-Q3 Q-B3
12. K-R3 Kt-Q5
13. Kt-K5 P-K4
14. Kt-Q5 Kt-K4
15. Kt-Q5 Kt-K4
16. Kt-Q5 Kt-K4
17. B-K3 B-K3
18. P-K4 BxP
19. P-R4 B-R4
20. P-B3 Q-B3
21. P-K4 P-B4
22. P-K4 P-B4
23. P-K4 P-B4
24. P-K4 P-B4
25. P-K4 P-B4
26. P-K4 P-B4
27. P-K4 P-B4
28. P-K4 P-B4
29. P-K4 P-B4
30. P-K4 P-B4
31. P-K4 P-B4
32. P-K4 P-B4
33. P-K4 P-B4
34. P-K4 P-B4
35. P-K4 P-B4
36. P-K4 P-B4
37. P-K4 P-B4
38. P-K4 P-B4
39. P-K4 P-B4
40. P-K4 P-B4
41. P-K4 P-B4
42. P-K4 P-B4
43. P-K4 P-B4
44. P-K4 P-B4
45. P-K4 P-B4
46. P-K4 P-B4
47. P-K4 P-B4
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68. P-K4 P-B4
69. P-K4 P-B4
70. P-K4 P-B4
71. P-K4 P-B4
72. P-K4 P-B4
73. P-K4 P-B4
74. P-K4 P-B4
75. P

BRITISH BOYS' CAMP BREAKS DOWN CLASS BARRIERS AT PLAY

ROOM 479
Station, Boston, Mass.
A. M. to 6 P. M.
F. S. HOBBS, Superintendent
Midland Division

NEW YORK BONDS NYCB:

NEW YORK BONDS NYC&St

	High	Low
Adams Express 48.....	79 1/4	79 1/4
Ajax Rubber 8s.....	100	100
Am Ag Chem 1st 8s.....	95	95
Am Ag Chem 31as.....	101	103 1/4

Am Tel & Tel alt 4s.....	91%	91%	N Y N H
Am Tel & Tel 5s.....	93%	93%	N Y N H
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s.....	114%	114%	N Y W & B
Am W Y & Elec 5s.....	85%	85%	No Am Edit
Am Writ Paper 6s '39.....	85%	85%	No Ohio T
Anton Jurgens M & S.....	90%	90%	Nor S Co

Armour 4 1/2s	90	50	Nor Pac 4s
A T & S F adj 4s '95	84 1/2	53 1/2	Nor Pac 6s
A T & S F cv 4s '60	101 1/2	101 1/2	Nor States
A T & S F gen 4s '95	81 1/2	83	Nor States
Atl Knox & Clin 4s	86 1/2	103 1/2	North-W 1/2
Atl & Birm 4s '33	65	68 1/2	Or Short L
Atl Coast Line 4s	92	92	Or S Line

CL L & N	cilt 4s.	84
C	CL	79
Ore S Line		79
Ore & Calif		79
Ore-Wash		100%
Otis Steel	s	100%
Pac G & E		165%
Pac T & T R		13%
Packard Mfg		12%
Penn Am P		100%
Penna gm	4	78%
Penna s	W	78%

Well Tel & T. Co. 7s.....	108%	Penna 6 3/4s.....	103%
Beth Steel 5s '96.....	91	Penna 7s.....	106%
Beth Steel fd 5s.....	95%	Peoria & E.....	90%
Beth Steel 6s.....	98%	Peoria & E.....	95
Michlyn Ed 5s '49.....	94%	Pere Marq.....	98%
Michlyn Ed 7s D.....	107%	Philadelph.....	94%
Michlyn R T.....	62	PCC & St.....	107%
Michlyn R T 7s '93.....	na	Prod & Ref.....	FA

[illegible]

• O Big Sdy 4s.....	82%	83%	So Pac cv 4s.....
• B & Q Gen 4s '58.....	91	91	So PR Sugar.....
• B & Q 5s A.....	100%	100%	So Rty 4s.....
• B & Q 6s.....	107	106%	So Rty 5s.....
• hi Ind & L 6s '47.....	105	106	So Rty 6s.....
• hi Ind & L 6s '68.....	100	92%	St L & I M 4s.....
• hi Mil & Pug Sd 4s.....	74%	74%	St L I M & S.....
			St L & S F.....

M & St P 4s '25.....	80%	80	St L & S F 1s
M & St P d 4s.....	62½	(2)½	St L & S F 4s
M & St P cv 4½s '32.....	69	69	St L & S F 5s
M & St P 2 1/2 4s.....	50	50	

[illegible]

Coal of M	5s.	88	18	Utah Power
Gas cv 7s.		119½	117½	US Realty 5
Can	5s.	87½	17	US Rubber
el & Hud cv 5s.		97½	96½	US Rubber
el & Hud 5s.		101	101	US Smelting
el & Rio G fd 5s.		46½	46½	US Steel rf
Stroitt Ed r 5s '40.		93½	93½	Va-Car Chem
Stroitt Ed 5s.		102	102	Va-Car Chem

Stroitt R Run	87	87
Trotter R Run	83	13%
Va-Car Chen	108	108
Va-C & C	107	107
Va Ry 66	107	107
Va Ry & Pov	107	107
Warner Surg	109	109
West Maryls	109	109
West Elec is	109	109
West Pac c	109	109
West Pac lat	109	109
West Shore	109	109

Black Rubber Ss.	106	105 1/2	West Union
W & Den C 1st 6s.	105	105	Westinghouse
American 7 1/2s.	95	95	Wickwire-Sp
San Francisco Sug. 6 1/2 7 1/2s.	100 1/2	100	W & L E 4 1/2s.
Gen Elec deb 6s.	101 1/2	100 1/2	W & L E 4 1/2s.
Gen Elec deb 6s.	106 1/2	106 1/2	Wilson cv 6s.
Chesapeake River 6s.	93	93	Wilson 1st 6s.
Goodyear B F 6 1/2s.	68 1/2	67 1/2	Wilson 7 1/2s.

[illegible]

Paper of 5s A.....	87	87	City Bergen &
Paper of 5s B.....	86 1/2	86	City Copenhagen
& Gt Nor of 5s.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	City Lyons &
& Gt Nor of 5s.....	52	51 1/2	City Marsell.....
& Gt Nor 7s.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	City Porto A.....
Princible Oil 8s.....	97 1/2	97	City Rio Janeiro

[illegible]

ing Island 5s '37.....	83	83	French Repu
uisiana & Ark 5s '27.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	Holland-Am 1
.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	Japanese 15.

...Nash 7s.	93	21	Japanese 1st	93	21
...Nash & Nash 7s.	102	128	Japanese 2d	93	21
...Nash Sugar 1st 74s.	90	98	K Belgium	93	98
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...Nash Sugar 204d 74s.	90	98	K Belgium 204d	93	98
...Nash Sugar 205d 74s.	90	98	K Belgium 205d		

US Brazil 8s.	77 1/2	77 1/2
US Mexico 4s	82 1/2	82 1/2

T & M 5s.....	71½	71½	U S Mexico 5s
Tel & Tel 5s.....	97½	97½	U S Mexico 5s
Cent 4s.....	91	91	U S S Co Corp
Cent 3½s.....	78½	78½	
Cent en 4s.....	85	85	In Rio de
Cent 5s.....	94½	94½	railroad cart
Cent 6s.....	105	105	compared wit
Cent oel 7s.....	105½	105½	Boston Elev

NEW YORK CURB			
NEW YORK, July 11.—Prices in Curb market turned upward today on a continuation of trend after the opening. The recovery was m general in aspect and reflected cover of shorts and some fresh developm from foreign and domestic.			
While the industrial group quick pace and mining and bonds enjoy broader trade, it was again in t sectors where trading inter was centered. Standard Oils, und leadership of the Indiana share, t the list with the Mexican Seabo shares acting much better than t have since the reported appearan salt water.			
Mexican Seaboard announced on July 10 it had \$4,860,700 cash receivables on hand and has set as \$1,840,000 for retirement of \$1,500, bonds and payment of 50 cents a sh in dividends July 20 and \$600,000 cash reserves, leaving a balance of \$2,560,000, to \$2,420,000 in cash, in addition to \$400,000 cash the reserve account, or a total of \$307,700 in cash reserve.			
Some of the motor stocks served enliven the industrial group with M 2000 Chrysler Corp. 10 days W crossed 30 after initial unsettleme an increased trade. Radio stocks fa to move widely. United Retail Car improved fractionally.			
INDUSTRIALS			
Sales	High	Low	100
100 Acme Coal	85	80	90
100 Armour Leather	114	114	114
300 Bklyn City & S	84	84	84
1100 Buddys	1	1	1
300 Car Light	5	5	5
2500 Chicago Nip	57	55	55
100 Colum Emerald	75	75	75
100 Conley Tin Foli	13	13	13
2000 Cub Cons Bus	11	11	11
200 Daniels Mot	114	114	114
500 Dублиer C & R	84	84	84
200 Durant Mot Ind	14	14	14
200 Gibson Howell	177	174	174
1000 Gillerby Corp	23	23	23
900 Goldwyn Pl	74	74	74
100 Griffith D W	4	4	4
100 Hall Signal	3	3	3
2000 Libby McN	2	2	2
100 do new	8	8	8
8700 Moon Mot	124	114	114
100 Natl Leather	7	7	7
1000 Peckham	14	14	14
200 Peerless	504	504	504
100 Pb Sv Corp Mf ptd	103	103	103
300 Pyrene Cnj	94	94	94
840 Rad Con com	4	4	4
2100 do ptd	2	2	2
1000 Repub Tire	65	65	65
3000 So Coal & Iron	42	40	40
100 Swift Int	20	20	20
10000 Tappan	70	70	70
2900 U S Light & Heat	1	1	1
100 do Pr	14	14	14
3700 Un Ret Candy	64	64	64
2000 Vt Fruit Co	2	2	2
200 Atl Fruit Co	2	2	2
1000 Colo Power	44	44	44
1000 Cons Solvans A	14	14	14
10000 Hayen Wheel	29	29	29
600 Int Carbon	124	124	124
100 Nat Mot	24	24	24
100 Tenn El Pow	144	144	144
OILS			
400 Anglo Am Oil	194	194	194
10000 Eup Eup	90	90	90
210 Imp Oil Can	114	114	114
35 Indiana P L	904	904	904
30 Prairie Oil & Gas	618	618	618
210 S S of Ind	114	114	114
700 do net	97	95	95
60 S O of N Y	444	440	440
100 Aetna Con Oil	1	1	1
1300 Alcan	12	11	11
9000 Arto	11	11	11
6000 Boone Oil	14	13	13
3300 Bos Wyo	88	87	87
3400 Carib Synd	8	8	8
150 Clb	28	28	28
2000 do ptd	224	224	224
300 Columbia Pet	1	1	1
100 Cons Royalty	14	14	14
2000 Creole Synd	24	24	24
90000 Hutton	1	1	1
3000 Engineers Pet	34	34	34
100 Federal	1	1	1
800 Giffiland	8	4	4
1500 Glenrock	14	14	14
2000000000	1	1	1
6400 Int Pet	234	234	234
900 Keystone Ranger	80	46	46
500 Livington Pet	14	14	14
600 Lytle	78	78	78
100 Marine Oil	1	1	1
3000 Maracabo Oil	18	18	18
2000 Marland Oil of Mex	84	84	84
600 Merritt	1	1	1
2400000000	31	15	15
2400000000	31	27	27
700 Mount Prod	154	154	154
9700 Mutual	104	104	104
2000000000	24	24	24
2000 New York Oil	28	28	28
6000 Noble	21	20	20

NEW YORK, July 11—Prices in
Cash market today upward today

2000 Nat Tia	33	33	33
400 New Dom	24	24	24
300 Nipizing	24	54	54
1000 Rex Cons	40	40	40
2000 Tex Hov	40	09	09
100 So Am P & G	44	44	44
2000 Stewart Min	06	06	06
10000 Success Min	33	33	33
400 Tonopah Bel	11	11	11
10000 Tons Cash Bay	06	06	06
10000 Tonopah Nev	73	73	73
1000 Tonopah Min	14	14	14
100 Unity Gold	34	34	34
5300 United Eastern	14	14	14
2000 Volcano	36	34	36
3000 Gold Dev	06	06	06
1100 Hilltop New Nev	35	35	35
2000 Morrison	13	13	13
1000 Silver Peer	14	14	14

BONDS			
(Sales in \$1000)			
10 Allied Pack St	96	95 1/2	95 1/2
10 Amer Cot Oil	68 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
22 Am Lat & T	76 W W	100 1/2	100 1/2
4 Am Lat & T	76 W W	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 do	24 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
1 Anaconda Cop	68 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
2 Robert Clair Ts	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
5 Saks & Co Ts	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
6 Sears Roe Ts	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
10 Solvay & Cle	98 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 Stwhat Bell T	76 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
3 Stt Oil W Y Ts	25 1/2	105	105
1 do	25 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
1 do	30 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
4 S B O N Y Ts	104 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
4 Sun Oil Ts	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4 Swift Co Ts	1925 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

3	Ua 7s 1931	108	102%	102%
17	Oil Prod 8s	104%	104%	104%
8	Ry of Ry 7s	104%	104%	104%
5	Vacuum Oil 7s	106%	106%	106%
1	Valvoline 7s	99	99	99
1	West Elex 7s	108%	108%	108%
10	Chi Un-St 5s B.	98%	99%	99%
38	Goodrich Tr 7s	98	97%	97%
1	King Co 10s	98	98	98
1	N Can 5s w i.	94%	94%	94%
10	Rem Arms 6s	94	94	94
FOREIGN BONDS				
5	City Mont 7s	96%	96%	96%
8	King Serbs 8s	96%	96%	96%
FOREIGN BONDS				
15	Argentina 7s	100	100	100
16	Can S S 7s	94%	94%	94%
20	N Y, N H Fr 7s	74%	74%	74%
28	Swiss 5 1/2s	102%	102%	102%
14	U S Brazil 7 1/2s	88%	88	88
50	U S Mex 4s	40%	39	40

..... 81%	81%	800 Packard	14%	14%	1
..... 79%	79%	200 Peerless	50%	50%	5
..... 69%	69%	100 Ph. Sv. Cor. NI. pfd	102	102	10

NEW YORK, July 11—The volume of paper rediscounted at reserve banks within the next few weeks will be something to watch. In less than a month, discounts by Reserve banks of government and commercial paper have netted \$85,255,000. It remains to be seen whether the expansion from the recent low of \$413,517,000 on June 14 to \$498,372,000 on July 7, is a result of borrowing by members for mid-year requirements, or of increased business throughout the country.

The last three weeks have seen a gradual increase in rediscounts. On July 7 they were \$498,872,000; June 28, \$469,101,000; June 21, \$430,596,000, and June 14, \$413,617,000.

.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	6000 Boone Oil14	.13	.1
.....	95	95 1/2	3300 Bos Wyo83	.87	.8

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 6 (Special)—An unusual feature of the present influx into the State of expert harvest hands, who are following the harvest northward from Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska to the two Dakotas, is that a number of them now travel in their own automobiles. Heretofore the great majority of these migratory harvest hands secured their transportation from state to state by steeple chases on freight trains. Those

High	Low	Last				
		July 11	July 10			
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	300 Maracaibo Oil	15	16 1/2
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	200 Marland Oil of Mex	8 1/2	8 1/2
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	500 Merritt	9 1/2	9

Among the harvest hands now entering South Dakota are many from Iowa, Wisconsin and other states, who went southward early in the year and worked in the harvest fields of south-

	High	Low	1000 Penn. Mex Fuel	33	30	32
100 Pennok Oil	84 1/2	84 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

**CENTRAL'S BOND
ISSUE ALL SOLD.**

NEW YORK, July 11—J. P. Morgan & Co. today announced that books had been closed on the public offering of \$25,000,000 of the New York Central Railroad Company's refunding and improvement mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

1994	98 1/2	98 1/2	1000	1	Oil & Gas	100	100	100
1995	99	99			5 Anacon Cop 7s	29.103 1/2	103 1/2	103
1996	100 1/2	100 1/2			2 Anglo Am Oil 7 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103

Chicago & St. Louis has applied to acquire control of The Lake Erie & Western to the extent that both lines can be operated as a single system, irrespective of separate ownership and accounting returns on various parts thereof. It asks that the consolidation be made effective as of July 1, 1932.

.....100%	100%	30 Goodrich Tire 7s ...	103%	103%	103%
.....104	103%	1 Gulf Oil 7s	104	104	104
.....105	114%				

change rate at 4 to 4 1-16 to the escudo, to buy no gold at less than that price, to do no exchange business with private speculators, and to use gold only in long-term transactions among bankers. The par value of the escudo is 55¢d.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS
American Locomotive received orders for 10 187-ton Mikado engines for Chi-

9000 Belcher Div.....	.03	.03	.03
5000 Big Ledge14	.13	.13
3000 Bos & Mon Con..	.80	.77	.80

GOLD FROM BRITAIN
NEW YORK, July 11—Shipment of about \$2,500,000 gold, brought to J. P. Morgan Company, on the Cedric, is thought to be another shipment to meet \$125,000,000 on the British war debt to

100 Gadsden Cop85	.85	.85
1000 Galina Min25	.25	.25
500 Hecla Min64	.64	.64

11½, Rand Mines 2½, bar silver 35½d. per ounce. Money 1½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2@¼ per cent; three months' bills 2 1-16@¼ per cent.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MOTOR CONCERN OF
HUGE DIMENSIONS
IS INCORPORATED

First Unit of Its Kind Making
Autos and Trucks—Capital-
ization \$80,000,000

Announcement is made of the incorporation of the Associated Motor Industries under Delaware laws and of its purchase of nine companies manufacturing automobiles, trucks and automobile parts and marks the first step in the evolution of a large unit in the automobile industry manufacturing a complete line of automobiles and trucks, embracing eventually 22 separate concerns and having an \$80,000,000 capitalization consisting of \$40,000,000 in common stock and 400,000 shares of common stock of no par value.

The next step will involve the acquisition of four companies manufacturing essential parts for trucks and cars and an assembling unit. Negotiations for all of these are well advanced or completed, but may require four months' time for consummation, since the new company, which is to be a physical merger and not a holding company, is acquiring all titles in fee simple.

The final stage will result through the purchase of eight other companies that among a grand total of nearly 60 applicants qualify for consideration as units in the complete merger.

Production Plans

Associated Motor plans a production from July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, of 30,000 automobiles and 13,000 trucks, this being on the basis of 50 per cent of normal output. The passenger cars to be sold under the "National" name will embrace four-cylinder, light-six, and de luxe six models. A complete line of "Traffic" trucks will be made, ranging from a "speed-boy" to a 3½-ton unit. Both cars and trucks will be marketed by the new Associated Motor organization.

The nine companies already in the merger are the National Motor Car & Vehicle Corporation of Indianapolis, from which the car derives its name; Traffic Motor Truck Corporation of St. Louis, from which the truck derives its name; Jackson Motors Corporation of Jackson, making Jackson automobiles and trucks; Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company of Louisville, manufacturers of Dixie Flyer automobiles, trucks, wheels, and bodies; H. F. Holbrook Company of New York, builders of motor bodies; Recording & Computing Machines Company of Dayton, manufacturers of ignition, starting, and lighting systems; Covert Gear Company of Lockport, manufacturers of gears and transmissions; Saginaw Sheet Metal Works of Saginaw, manufacturers of sheet metal parts, and Murray-Gurthra Corporation of Boston, manufacturers of gasoline engines.

To Be Well Financed

As plans work out, it is proposed to assemble both cars and trucks from strategic centers, covering the East (Boston), Pacific Coast (Oakland), Atlantic States (New York), Southwest (Louisville and St. Louis) and Northwest (Indianapolis). Plants will be acquired at Oakland and at Long Island City.

Associated Motor Industries as it now stands has assets of about \$25,000,000, of which roughly half is fixed and half liquid. It owes only \$1,000,000 in trade accounts. Against the \$25,000,000 assets will be issued \$60,000,000 10-year first mortgage bonds, which have been underwritten and will shortly be offered to the public; \$9,500,000 8 per cent preferred and 187,000 shares of common.

Owners of constituent companies receive only stock in payment, and no company enters the combination unless net assets are three times liabilities.

Application will be made to list the preferred on the Chicago and New York Stock Exchanges. An early offering of \$3,500,000 preferred for the public is contemplated by Chicago banking houses.

The company has a contract with a Chicago finance company by which the latter undertakes to handle \$25,000,000 annually in dealer and ultimate consumer paper, thus furnishing dealers with 90 per cent of their liquid working capital. This arrangement, it is claimed, will materially accelerate sales.

Officers of New Concern

The head offices of the new company are located at Dayton. The chief executive officer is the chairman of the board, W. L. Ober, head of the Recording & Computing Machines Company. The president is Louis Ruthenberg, formerly general manager of the Delco plant at Dayton. Vice-presidents are: A. A. Gietzner, president Covert Gear Company; Robert V. Board, president Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company; T. C. Brandle, vice-president Traffic Motor Truck Corporation; and George M. Dickson, president National Motor & Vehicle Corporation.

In addition to the officers, members of the board of directors are as follows: James R. Duffin, president Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. G. Stoddard, treasurer Wyman-Gordon Company, Worcester; H. V. Hale, general manager Saginaw Sheet Metal Works; H. J. Linkert, treasurer Recording & Computing Machines Company; C. L. Halladay, vice-president and general manager Jackson Motors Corporation; W. W. Sterling, vice-president Jackson Motors Corporation; C. L. V. Exelsen, vice-president and treasurer Roland A. Crandall & Co., bankers, Chicago; Guy Willson, president Traffic Motor Truck Corporation; Buell Hollister, of Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, New York; H. F. Holbrook, president H. F. Holbrook, Inc.; and M. Douglas Flattery, chairman of the board of Murray-Tregurtha Corp.

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS
LONDON, July 11.—The postponed dividend on Consolidated Goldfields preference shares is payable in August.

RHODE ISLAND'S
UTILITIES GAIN

Gross Earnings of Largest Six
Companies Show Increase

PROVIDENCE, July 11.—While the corporate excess taxable in this State shows a falling off the taxable gross earnings of public service corporations show a gain in comparison between the years 1920 and 1921, made possible today by the completion of reports on returns to the state tax commission. The largest six utilities show wholesome gains in gross earnings.

The total of corporate excess taxable among the 284 manufacturing, mercantile and miscellaneous concerns making returns is \$287,055,205.48 as compared with \$333,682,933.79 in 1920. The corporate excess tax due the State is \$1,148,212.74. The franchise tax assessed on authorized capital stock totals \$41,900.53.

The gross earnings reported by 59 public service corporations an taxable aggregate \$40,427,347.38 for the tax year ending Dec. 31 last. In 1920 the gross earnings were \$34,400,193.72. The total tax payable the State this year is \$445,706.25.

The corporate excess tax is levied at the rate of 40 cents for each \$100. The franchise tax rate is \$2.50 on each \$10,000. A tax of 1 per cent is levied on the gross earnings of public service corporations.

Comparisons of the gross earnings of the principal utility corporations are as follows:

Company	1921	1920
Narragansett Electric Lighting Company	\$1,351,352.28	\$1,101,481.23
Providence Gas Company	\$4,298,130.92	\$3,368,388.96
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company	\$2,774,936.94	\$2,074,586.63
Pawtucket Gas Company	\$1,101,481.23	\$751,061.17
New England Telephone Company	\$3,120,521.96	\$1,177,278.18
American Telephone Company	\$596,387.57	\$373,814.78
United Electric Railways Company	\$1,673,529.11	\$1,673,529.11

MORE CONFIDENCE
MANIFESTED ON
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 11.—A greater degree of confidence prevailed throughout the city today and the stock markets recovered. The improvement was due to betterment in the foreign exchange situation. Some rails were firmer on buying for investment account.

French loans also were harder on more optimistic advice from Paris. The feeling in the oil group was brighter and advances were recorded. Royal Dutch 3½%, Shell Transport 4 11-16, Mexican Eagle 3 1-16. Industrial was irregular but higher in the main. Hudson Bay was quoted at 6 13-16. Rubbers were dull, following the crude article.

Repurchases caused a rally in home rails. The settlement disclosed a shortage of stocks. Dollar descriptions were uninteresting around previous levels. Profit-taking made Argentine rails flabby. Less pessimistic advice from the Continent brought about a steadier tone in Kaffirs.

CANADA'S CROPS
AIDED BY RAINS

MONTREAL, July 11.—According to the report of Montreal's crop report, heavy rains have improved prospects in every province east of the Rockies, while in British Columbia rain is greatly needed. In the prairie provinces crops continue to make good progress, with needed rains falling and conditions generally favorable.

In Quebec central and foot crops are doing well, but warmer weather is needed, although everywhere hay and pasture are in splendid condition. In some districts there has been too much moisture.

Rains have been general in Ontario and with warm dry weather large crops should be assured. All crops are doing well with the exception of corn.

Conditions are good in the Maritime Provinces with the exception of limited parts of the St. John valley, where floods caused damage.

The weather is hot and dry in British Columbia, with rain badly needed everywhere. Hay is half average, grain 70 per cent, root crops 60 per cent, sweet potatoes 75 per cent above the average. In Okanagan apples are 80 per cent, small fruits above average with the exception of plums and prunes. Fraser valley tree fruits are particularly good. Berries are much below the average. Nicola and Ashcroft report a grasshopper plague.

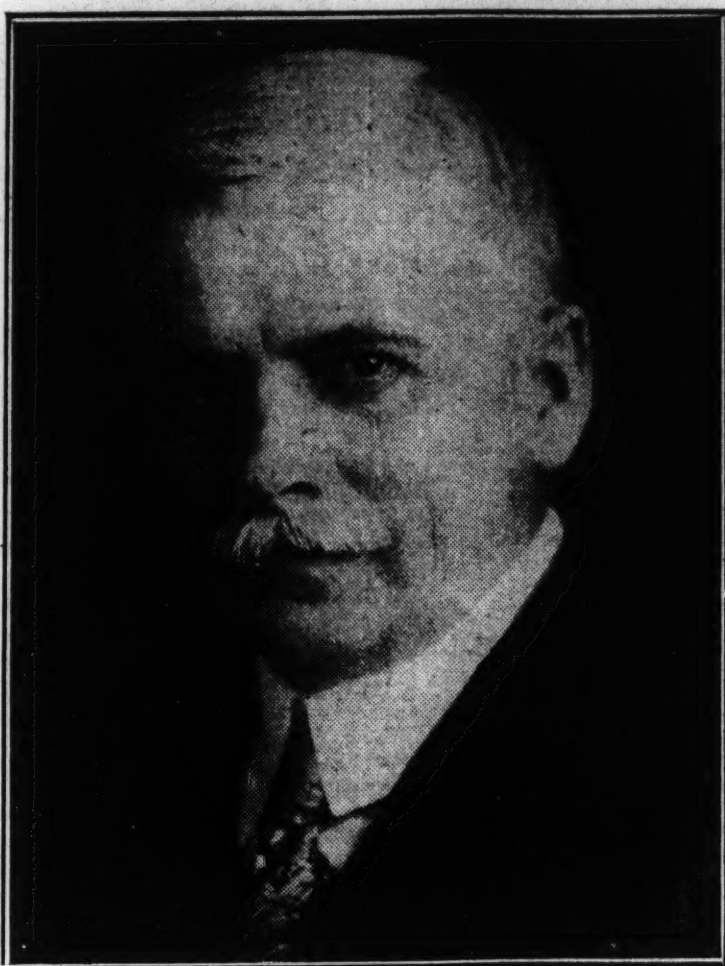
NORFOLK LEADS
IN COAL DUMPS

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Norfolk & Western led the non-union coal dumper with dumps at Hampton Roads for June at \$50,474 tons. Virginian was second with 465,683 tons, and Chesapeake & Ohio dumped 440,342 tons.

July dumper has been slightly less than the early June dumper because of the holiday and shopmen's strike interruption, but the month's total is expected to exceed the June total of 1,756,479 tons. Coastwise buyers took all but 100,000 tons of June coal. This small amount was exported.

MARLAND OIL INCOME

The income account of Marland Oil for the quarter ended March 31 shows gross earnings \$2,117,229, net earnings \$577,412, gross income \$605,624, and net income \$395,567. The balance sheet as of March 31 shows cash \$942,686, crude oil \$682,242, refined products \$3,253,771, material and supplies \$1,057,196, accounts receivable \$1,462,119, accounts payable \$875,774, and total assets and liabilities \$6,142,668.



Photograph © by Keystone View Company

Bion J. Arnold

PRACTICALLY all the large cities of the United States and Canada at one time or another have retained Bion J. Arnold as consulting engineer on traction and railway terminal matters. Mr. Arnold is one of the foremost consulting engineers in the country. He designed the subways for Chicago, planned the electrification of the New York Central lines into New York City and built the first third rail elevated railroad. These are only a few of his accomplishments, however. Mr. Arnold has several notable inventions to his credit among them being a magnetic clutch, storage battery improvements and new devices for electric railways.

His early life was spent in Ashland, Neb. He had a great interest in mechanical things and ran away from home when yet a boy that he might work with a threshing machine crew. His ambition then was to become an engineer, but he soon realized the folly of trying to attain this end without an education. So he returned home and, after finishing his high school course, entered Hillsdale College in Michigan. After his graduation he worked for two years as a special agent for a threshing machine company. Then for several years he was employed by the Great Northern Railroad and by diligent work rose to become a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Arnold was later attracted to the electrical field and to better fit himself for this line of work took a post graduate course at Cornell. He was a consulting engineer for the Chicago office of the General Electric Company, but later decided to go into business for himself, and since 1893 has been an independent consulting engineer. Mr. Arnold's home is in Chicago.

LOANS OF THE
WAR FINANCE
CORPORATION

Agriculture and Livestock Companies Are the Chief Beneficiaries

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Books of the War Finance Corporation showed a total of \$237,000,000 in loans outstanding at the close of the fiscal year June 30, according to a summary of operation issued today by Managing Director Eugene Meyer.

When the corporation resumed operations in January, 1922, he stated the loans outstanding totaled \$11,000,000 and since that time the corporation has authorized loans aggregating \$363,000,000 of which \$53,000,000 was to assist in financing exports and \$310,000,000 for agricultural and livestock purposes.

Of the sums actually advanced, \$204,000,000 represented loans to banking and financial institutions, \$54,000,000 to the live-stock companies, \$18,000,000 to co-operative associations, and \$7,000,000 to exporters.

Repayments of all loans since January, 1921, he declared, amounted to \$158,956,291 distributed as follows: \$42,531,559 on loans made under the war powers; \$35,635,543 on loans approved prior to resumption of operations; \$33,133,580 on loans approved subsequent to the resumption of operations and \$47,655,609 on agricultural and livestock loans.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	83	84
Arkwright Mfg. Co.	100	101
Barnard Mfg. Co.	120	121
Borden City Mfg. Co.	140	141
Bourne Mills	130	131
Chace Mills	145	146
Charlton Mills	100	101
Cornell Mills	210	211
Davis Mills	108 1/2	109 1/2
Davol Mills	112	113
Fall River Elec. Lgt. Co.	126	127
Flint Mills	210	211
Granite Mills	103	104
King Philip Mills	145	146
Laurel Lake Mills	100	101
Laurel Lake Mills	100	101
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	120	121
Mechanics Mfg. Co.	122	123
Merchants Mfg. Co.	165	166
Narragansett Mills	120	121
Osborne Mills	98	99
Parker Mills	30	31
Parker Mills	30	31
Pilgrim Mills	100	101
Pilgrim Mills	100	101
Ponasset Mfg. Co.	75	76
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	136	137
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	335	336
Seacombe Mills	80	81
Shove Mills	120	121
Stafford Mills	120	121
Stevens Mfg. Co.	127 1/2	128 1/2
Troy Cut & W. Mfg. Co.	700	701
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	202	203
Wampanoag Mills	125	126

S. S. KRESGE COMPANY SALES

The sales of S. S. Kresge & Co. in June were \$2,507,775, an increase of \$252,981, or 11.02 per cent. For the six months ended June 30 sales amounted to \$13,015,270, an increase of \$392,213, or 3.1 per cent over 1921.

EMIGRATION TO
AUSTRALIA NOW
GROWING LARGER

Britain to Spend \$10,000,000
Transporting Unemployed
to Commonwealth

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Special Correspondence).—There is in Australia a great deal of interest taken in the question of emigration to its shores. The tide has commenced and each incoming steamer brings a steadily increasing number, who cannot find a living in England. They have only found work in the unpeopled land, and the British Government has at last made up its mind to spend \$10,000,000 in transporting members of the working class to where they are needed in Australia. Even the Labor Party in the Commonwealth is now beginning to see that it is useless to declare that Australia, which now keeps 5,500,000 people in a country which is larger than the United States of America, is under-populated, and the movement goes on.

The amount which is deposited in the state savings banks throughout Australia, during March last, increased by £631,465, and the total number of open accounts is 2,442,354, thus showing that very nearly half of the men, women, and children open banking accounts, and are adding to them at the rate of £7,500,000 per annum. The total saved amounted to £630,000 during March, which forms a very satisfactory sum, seeing that there are so many properties open for investment.

The trade unionists are merely militant bodies that need little for fighting funds, as nearly all their members have plenty of money, which enables them to enter upon strikes without needing financial backing. They own their houses, or are paying off a mortgage to make them their own. The electrical engineers are now employed at the rate of more than \$41 a week.

NO COMPETITION
FROM EUROPEAN
FILMS EXPECTED

NEW YORK, July 11.—Vice-president Laskey of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, who has just returned from a trip through Europe, says: "There is no chance of European films becoming a serious factor here for many years. The United States, with superior actors and unlimited financial resources, will continue to dominate world markets, with little fear of real competition."

Germany is making the greatest progress of any European country, according to Mr. Laskey, and is going after world business with characteristic energy. The Government restricts imports of foreign films to 15 per cent of domestic output. Unstable exchange also hampers American distributors.

England is making strong efforts to develop the film industry. She is not pleased with the fact that more than 50 per cent of films exhibited are American, and many others French. Some attempts have been made toward a protective tariff, and companies are consolidating to improve their finances. English films are excellent, but climatic conditions prevent extensive production. England is anxious to wrest the picture trade of her colonies away from the United States, but the companies lack funds for large foreign operations.

The position of France resembles that of England. Great efforts are being made to regain pre-war cinema prestige, but tight money and depressed business are a serious handicap. Italy is trying to capitalize her great resources in scenery and historical buildings. Climate is favorable, but technical skill in production is poor.

BIG GRAIN CROP
WILL BOOM LAND
IN NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, N. D., July 11 (Special).—With a big crop almost secure in North Dakota, many citizens are already looking forward to a land boom. Unless the unexpected occurs there will be one of the largest grain crops in North Dakota in many years. Winter rye will be harvested in another two weeks, while wheat, oats, and flaxseed is nearing the time of safety. There is prospect also for a good corn crop. While the crop conditions are excellent over the entire State they are particularly favorable to residents of western North Dakota where crop failures have caused much hardship.

C. R. Greene, manager of the Bank of North Dakota, predicts a small land boom if the crop materializes. The disturbed political conditions which have resulted in much unfavorable advertising for the State have been greatly composed as a result of the last two elections.

President John L. Coulter of the State Agricultural College is leading a movement for diversified farming, for increased dairying, and for less dependence upon wheat growing.

GOLD MINE OPENS
IN SOUTH DAKOTA

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 11 (Special).—The gold production of the Black Hills will be materially added to by the Golden Feather mine, situated in Two Bit Gulch, in the northern Black Hills, resumes operations this month. A large new mill is now being installed in this mine, which has not been operated for several years, and it is expected this will be ready for actual operations at the mine can commence about July 15. A force of men who have been working at the mine for several weeks have a lode of ore uncovered and ready for milling. It is said the ore is of the most promising character. It is estimated that 70,000 tons of rich ore now are ready for milling.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call Loans..... Boston New York
Renewal rate..... 4% 4%
Outside com'l paper..... 4% 4%
Year money..... 4% 4%
Customers' com'l loans..... 4% 4%
Individu col loans..... 5% 5%

Bar silver in New York..... 70% 70%
Bar silver in London..... 35% 35%
Mexican dollars..... 54c 54c
Bar gold in London..... 92s 10d 92s 10d
Canadian dollars..... 15-32 15-32
Domestic bar silver..... 99% 99%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:
Boston..... 4% Bengal..... 5%
New York..... 4% Berlin..... 5%
Philadelphia..... 4% Bombay..... 5%
Cleveland..... 4% Brussels..... 5%
Richmond..... 4% Christiania..... 5%
Atlanta..... 4% Copenhagen..... 5%
Chicago..... 4% Madrid..... 5%
St. Louis..... 4% Paris..... 5%
Kansas City..... 5% London..... 3%
Minneapolis..... 5% Rome..... 5%
Dallas..... 5% Stockholm..... 4%
San Francisco..... 4% Switzerland..... 3%
Amsterdam..... 4%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges..... Boston New York
Year ago today..... \$5,000,000 \$46,700,000
Balances..... \$10,000,000 \$9,800,000
Bal year ago today..... \$10,000,000 \$9,800,000
P. R. bank credit..... \$14,442,229 \$9,200,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery
Prime Eligible Banks..... 3 1/2 @ 3
60-90 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
90-120 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
Less Known Banks..... 3 1/2 @ 3
60-90 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
90-120 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
Eligible Private Bankers..... 3 1/2 @ 3
60-90 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
90-120 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3
Under 30 days..... 3 1/2 @ 3

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling.....	44.437	44.460	44.464
France.....	8.01	7.90	19.2
Guineas.....	38.75	38.80	40.2
Marks.....	20.950	20.975	23.8
Swiss francs.....	4.48	4.475	19.3
Pesetas.....	19.17	19.14	19.3
Belgian francs.....	15.56	15.57	19.3
Kronen (Austria).....	7.65	7.62	19.3
Sweden.....	0.0047	0.0047	20.8
Denmark.....	25.82	25.80	26.8
Norway.....	21.54	21.55	26.8
Greece.....	18.42	18.40	26.8
Argentina.....	2.45	2.45	19.3
Russia.....	1.2275	1.2280	96.48
Poland.....	.0550	.0525	51.45
Hungary.....	.02	.0212	23.80
Jugoslavia.....	.08	.08225	20.80
Finland.....	.08225	.08225	20.80
Tschechoslovakia.....	.217	.218	19.30
Rumania.....	2.35	2.33	20.26
Portugal.....	.5650	.5650	15.40
Turkey.....	7.50	7.50	19.30
Shanghai.....	44.00	44.00	19.30
Hong Kong.....	79.00	79.00	108.32
Bombay.....	58.50	58.50	78.00
Yokohama.....	29.25	29.25	48.58
Batavia.....	47.8750	47.8750	49.44
Brazil.....	13.75	13.75	32.84
Uruguay.....	82.50	81.8750	107.42
Chile.....	13.00	13.00	36.50
Calcutta.....	29.00	29.00	

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

DIVIDENDS

Southern Wisconsin Electric Company, declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable July 25 to stock of record June 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock also has been declared, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The Cuba Railroad Company, declared a dividend of 8 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 20 in two installments of 3 per cent each. One will be made Aug. 15 and the other on Feb. 15 next. The last dividend on the preferred stock was 3 per cent.

Pittsburgh Steel Company, declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

International Nickel, declared regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

The Simmons Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Salt Creek Consolidated Oil Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston declared usual quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15.

Kelly Springfield declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.

Huntington Broad Top Mountain Railroad Coal Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

(Quoted by Curtis & Sanger.)

Amer. Tr'd 6s, Aug. 1, '29	102 1/2	103 1/2
Ana. Con. 6s, Jan. 1, '29	100 1/2	101 1/2
do 7s, Jan. 1, '29	103 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Tr. 7s, July 1, '29	104 1/2	105 1/2
Beth. St. 6s, Oct. 1, '35	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bkn. Ed. 6s, Jan. 1, '30	101 1/2	102 1/2
do 7s, Jan. 1, '30	104 1/2	105 1/2
Diam. Mch 7 1/2s, Nov. 1, '35	107 1/2	108 1/2
do 8s, Jan. 1, '35	102 1/2	103 1/2
E. E. 6s, Jan. 1, '48	80 1/2	81 1/2
do 7s, Jan. 1, '48	80 1/2	81 1/2
do 8s, Jan. 1, '48	80 1/2	81 1/2
Gal. Sig. O. 7s, Aug. 1, '29	103 1/2	104 1/2
do 8s, Jan. 1, '30	103 1/2	104 1/2
H. H. H. 7 1/2s, Dec. 1, '30	104 1/2	105 1/2
Hood Rub. 7s, Dec. 1, '36	98 1/2	99 1/2
Ind. Nat. 6s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 6s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 7s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 8s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 9s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 10s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 11s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 12s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 13s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 14s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 15s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 16s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 17s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 18s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 19s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 20s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 21s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 22s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 23s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 24s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 25s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 26s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 27s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 28s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 29s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 30s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 31s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 32s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 33s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 34s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 35s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 36s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 37s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 38s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 39s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 40s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 41s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 42s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 43s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 44s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 45s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 46s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 47s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 48s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 49s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 50s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 51s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 52s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 53s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 54s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 55s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 56s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 57s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 58s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 59s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 60s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 61s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 62s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 63s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 64s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 65s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 66s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 67s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 68s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 69s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 70s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 71s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 72s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 73s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 74s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 75s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 76s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 77s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 78s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 79s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 80s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 81s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 82s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 83s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 84s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 85s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 86s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 87s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 88s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 89s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 90s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 91s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 92s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 93s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 94s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 95s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 96s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 97s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 98s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 99s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2
L. & N. 100s, Dec. 1, '29	96 1/2	97 1/2

Large Shipping Companies In Air Transport Service

Flying Boat Route to Be Established From Southampton to France, Shortening Atlantic Trip

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20.—Hubert Scott-Paine, the managing director of the Supermarine Aviation Works, Southampton, has been the moving spirit of the new development by which three of the most important shipping companies in the world, the Cunard, White Star, and Atlantic lines, become directly concerned in air transport.

The company which has been formed will run flying boats between Southampton and Cherbourg and Le Havre, so that the Atlantic crossing will be shortened, passengers being picked up at one or other of the French ports, taken by air to Southampton, and thence by train to London.

The company will earn subsidies from the Government on lines already laid down, and will carry mails. The London and South Western Railway Company, which is prevented by the terms of its charter from engaging in air traffic, will co-operate by arranging through bookings.

Important to Civil Aviation
This is by far the most important step in civil aviation that has been taken in any country, for it marks a recognition of its commercial importance in a way that even the United States Post Office air mail services do not; they, after all, are a government affair in which financial profit is a secondary consideration. Naturally the British Government welcomes the new move, for it will go far toward creating an air reserve and a trained personnel.

Mr. Scott-Paine pointed out that with the flying boats now constructed there is no reason to doubt success. The first boats will be six-seaters fitted with the 375 horsepower Rolls Royce engine. The type is one of great strength and seaworthiness. The body is a real boat, but is not built of planking in the ordinary way. To outward appearance it is a tough shell, and to show its strength Mr. Scott-Paine, who weighs 196 pounds, climbed on top and proceeded to jump along it as if determined to break through. The ordinary flying boat hull would have smashed, but the supermarine was as adamant. Indeed, these flying boats have been "tossed" on to the sea without a sign of breakage.

The designer claims that flying boats have all been designed by landmen, and although far more suitable for prolonged immersion in water than the ordinary float seaplane are not properly adapted to the end in view. He also claimed that the flying boat proposition cannot, from any point of view, be understood by others than those who have had sea or marine engineering training.

Bigger Boats Are Planned
He hopes to begin the new service in a small way in September, and to build up experience gradually. The organization will include the use of fast motor launches of the M.L.T. type, which will serve as tenders and will

assist in case of breakdown. Needless to say, in all details of navigation, in good weather and bad, the service will represent the latest that aeronautics can achieve.

One great advantage of the flying boat over land aeroplanes is that it is less dependent upon the attainment of high altitudes. It can with safety fly at less than 500 feet; for the sea is one great aerodrome. This means that a greater proportion of the power employed is available for the lifting and transport of "useful load," and this can take expression in increased comfort for passengers. Moreover, the results of forced landings due to engine failure are not serious, structural damage being rare.

This is only a first step, albeit one of great importance and significance. Mr. Scott-Paine showed designs for far bigger boats, and some of these in construction. He also explained his plans and views; they take into account great possibilities of development in all parts of the world. These craft will be not only fast and efficient in the air; as surface craft they will be independent of outside help, capable of great surface speed, and providing good accommodation for passengers and crew.

Tourists May Stroll to Mt. Blanc Peak
Aerial Cable Line to Near-by Summit Nearly Ready
GENEVA, July 10 (By The Associated Press).—Tourists soon will be able to reach the top of Mont Blanc with ease after 90 minutes of comfortable riding, whereas at present it requires a toilsome journey of from 13 to 14 hours afoot from Chamonix, France.

The work suspended by the war has recommenced on the aerial cable for the Funicular Railway, to the summit of Aiguille Du Midi, 12,608 feet, the neighboring peak to Mont Blanc. The latter, which is only about 3000 feet higher, can be reached by an easy stroll over the ice, negotiable by tourists who are not experienced mountaineers. The cable is now being laid, and the new electric line, which resembles a big hotel elevator, is worked along similar lines, and will take from 50 to 80 passengers at a time.

PUBLICIST VISITS BEIRUT
BEIRUT, Syria, June 20 (Special Correspondence).—Sam Levy, publicist, who has been making an extended tour and holding numerous conferences to discuss France and the French, particularly from a financial standpoint, is a recent arrival here. Mr. Levy already had visited Bulgaria, Greece, Egypt and Palestine, delivering a series of lectures in each country. The topics discussed by the publicist are: "Economic France," and "The France of Today."

Yellowstone National Park established a new record for an opening day this year when 1639 tourists entered the park. This figure is within 20 of the biggest day in its history, which was on Aug. 8, 1921.

With the completion of the Rocky Mountain Highway from Lander, Wyo., to the southern entrance of Yellowstone Park, a new route through a territory of scenic and historic interest has been opened to the tourist. The traveler can now enter the park through the Lander Gateway on top of Two-Gro-Tee Pass and leave by either the northern or western route. This permits a circuit hitherto impossible on account of the inaccessibility of the Teton Mountains section beginning 30 miles south of the arbitrary boundary line.

Lander is the western terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern railway. Here the tourist remains over night. At 8 o'clock the following morning he will be whirled away in a motor stage of the Lander-Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, on the 160-mile ride terminating at Old Faithful Inn. Only a few miles east he enters the Indian Reservation, where the Crow and Shoshone and Arapahoe are being taught the rudiments of agriculture and domestic economy.

From Ft. Washakie the new route parallels the Wind River for many miles. Historic Crow Heart Butte, where the Crow succumbed to the triumphant Shoshone, is in plain view for many miles.

In the center of an old Indian hunting ground, 84 miles west of Lander, is the picturesque town of Dubois, walled in on every side with mountains, where the first stop is made for luncheon. Two-Gro-Tee Inn, recently built by the transportation company, is specially for the accommodation of the tourist via the Lander route, is the all night stopping place for the first day. It is on the shores of the still waters of Brooks Lake, surrounded by snow-capped crags.

On the following morning the journey is continued to the head waters of the Wind and Green rivers, then over Two-Gro-Tee Pass at an altitude of 9545 feet. Northward can be seen some of the largest of moving glaciers.

At noon of the second day the stage arrives at Amoret Inn. A few miles away Mt. Moran and the Grand Teton rise to an altitude of nearly 14,000 feet and Jackson Lake lies like a huge mirror in the shadows of the towering Teton. Here the tourist is transferred to the motor stages of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company and is taken on through scenes already familiar to numbers of visitors.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Berlin Theaters Filled in Summer
With People Eager for Serious Plays

Berlin, June 27
Special Correspondence

DESPITE the prevalence of summer conditions, which means, among other things, that the leading roles are intrusted to understudies (while the principals are holiday-making), nearly all the Berlin theaters are attracting huge audiences. The reason, however, is simple. It is merely that, speaking generally, theatrical production is regarded as a serious business and is in the hands of experts who understand the work. The haphazard and amateur methods obtaining in London and elsewhere have no place in the Berlin system. No manager there would dream of opening his theater until he could present a play worth seeing, intelligently mounted and well acted down to the smallest part. If he did otherwise he would run a strong risk of being prosecuted for committing a fraud on the public.

Of course, the Berlin manager—like his confrères in London, Paris, and New York—makes mistakes from time to time. He is only human. Still, he makes a remarkably small percentage of mistakes or errors of judgment. This is the secret of good theatrical management all the world over; and good theatrical management is a highly profitable industry.

It is probably "thoroughness" that is the principal characteristic of the average Berlin theater at this moment. Local audiences are exacting; and nothing slipshod or second rate is permitted in any department. Everything has to be "keyed-up" to concert pitch before the producer, a very important individual in the stage hierarchy—will give it the seal of his august approval.

The theories advanced by Reinhardt—ignored and laughed at elsewhere as the dreams of a "visionary"—have been improved upon to such a degree that extraordinary effects are secured with a minimum of labor and expense. Thus, the lighting arrangements are worked by a single piece of machinery, controlled by one man.

Instead of, as in the average English and American theaters, by a body of skilled and highly paid electricians at a dozen separate switchboards. To give another example of labor-saving devices commonly employed. In "The Flying Dutchman," at the Opera House, a ship weighing 87 tons is worked in realistic fashion by merely pressing a button. At Covent Garden the same effect would probably require the united efforts of an army of stage hands, together with their foremen and superintendents, to see that they were not idling.

The plays with the biggest "drawing" power in Berlin just now are "The Sunken Bell," at the Grosses Schauspielhaus, "Kreiser" (which is really an adaptation of the familiar "Tales of Hoffman"), "Peer Gynt," and "Napoleon." This last drama is really a piece of propaganda, for it shows the Berlin public how Prussia and Britain together beat the French at Waterloo, and ends up with a tableau depicting Blucher and Wellington shaking hands. It is staged by Leopold Jessner, probably the most accomplished "metteur-en-scène" now working in Germany.

A notable point about the Berlin theaters is that they are patronized by all classes of the community, instead of, as is the case in London, being restricted to a privileged section. It is quite a common sight to see half the vast audiences consisting of soldiers in uniform, with clerks and employees from offices and shops, and working men just released from long hours of toil in docks and railways and factories. They meet on a common ground, i. e., love for the drama and appreciation of good artistry. Perhaps the favorite playhouse of the working classes is the Volkstheater, near the Reichstag. They have, however, a proprietary interest in this house; as they clubbed together their pennies and marks and eventually purchased it for themselves. The result is, they have—through a representative and elected committee—some voice in its management.

Twenty-One Years' Achievement of
British Empire Shakespeare Society

London, June 29
Special from Monitor Bureau

THERE are certain institutions—and the British Empire Shakespeare Society is one of them—that, without ever coming very prominently before the public eye, go on for year after year doing good honest spadework in the cause of the legitimate drama. The society celebrated its twenty-first birthday with a matinee at the Haymarket Theater, London, on June 12, when a number of leading actors and actresses, including Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Henry Ainley, Arthur Wontner, and Acton Bond; with Misses Esme Brindley, Constance Collier, Amy Brandon-Thomas, Eva D'Amore, read scenes from various Shakespearean plays.

The afternoon was an interesting one, if only as showing how few there are, even among the leading players, who, without the adventitious aids of scenery and dress, are relying solely upon individuality, swiftness of imagination, and especially upon voice, can get anything like full effect from scenes of a Shakespearean play. But it is exactly there that the usefulness of such an institution as the B. E. S. S. comes in. That society was not founded primarily, nor indeed at all, with the intention of sending more people to hear Shakespeare played or read. Its purpose, rather, was to induce them to read Shakespeare, not to themselves in the study or the library, but aloud, for and among their fellows, every man and woman member of the local branch taking in turn a part.

That, surely, is a good aim, since far too many young people today—and the remark applies to other subjects than Shakespeare—are willing to pay professionals to perform for them, while they sit and watch, instead of doing those things for themselves, even though in but a humble way. For practice in reading aloud the text of Shakespeare is much more than merely a destroyer of self-consciousness, and good exercise in voice production and the art of public speaking. For example, it quickens intensely one's interest in Shakespearean drama, and by stimulating the imagination, gives the reader a deeper insight into the dramatist's methods and meaning than ever he had before, or could have, except by physical contact, so to speak, with the poet's living words. Another purpose, of considerable value to the community, as well as to the acting profession, it also effects, namely that of creating a trained, cultured, critical Shakespearean audience, composed of individuals who, having themselves wrestled with some of the difficulties that the actor himself has had to overcome, will be more sympathetic in understanding, and consequently sounder in judgment, than the mere listener can ever hope to be.

The British Empire Shakespeare Society was founded in 1901 by Miss Morrill, with Sir Henry Irving as president, and the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and Mr. Lewis Waller as the first vice-presidents. In this connection the words of Sir Henry Irving, in one of his early speeches to the members, are worth quoting.

"I have had personal relations with many Shakespeare societies in my time, and have always regarded them as missionaries of humanity. For the study of Shakespeare is not the study of a writer who, with all his greatness, is remote from our own times and our own affairs. Shakespeare is alive in our thought; his speech is ever on our lips; and to enter truly into his spirit is to learn upending lessons of that noble

Gide's "Saul" at the
Vieux-Colombier, Paris

PARIS, June 29 (Special Correspondence)—"Saul," the new piece presented at the Vieux-Colombier, is well known to all readers familiar with the works of André Gide. André Gide wrote it 20 years ago. But we owe to Jacques Copeau the daring attempt of bringing it to the theater. "Saul," though a drama, is much more a work to be read than to be played. Its merits consist in its subtle literary form rather than its dramatic qualities.

André Gide, who has written in the "Evolution du Théâtre" that "the great artist is he whom difficulty exalts and for whom the obstacle is a springboard," has indeed proved himself fearless in undertaking the task of interesting French audiences in the English or American public is not thoroughly acquainted with Biblical stories—in the misfortunes of Saul. André Gide claims in his preface "to have merely attempted to translate for the stage the incomparable beauties of the books of Samuel."

His play, which tells of the downfall of David, keeps closely to the Bible. But of course the author's imagination and lyricism intervene to convey to the public the poignant drama. One is not sure that in spite of its undeniable qualities the play was quite adapted to the taste of the public—even to that of the elite of the Vieux-Colombier. The story of Saul is told with much confusion, much slowness, and is not always intelligible. Hence the sort of uneasiness felt by the audience, who even failed to mark much enthusiasm toward the most beautiful scenes of the play.

And yet this piece might well be a chief favorite. One feels in some particularly audacious and vigorous scenes a truly Shakespearean breath. All the work is filled with the sober force of the classics. The style is lucid and harmonious. And if—apart from certain scenes which read intensely pathetic grandeur—one does not feel much emotion, at least one is constantly and acutely interested, owing to the incomparable literary qualities of Saul.

The part of Saul—which is one of the heaviest roles ever offered to an actor—was played by Jacques Copeau. Mr. Copeau is on the scene nearly all through this long and dragging play of five acts. This part is not only crushing but it is difficult. It develops until the end in a movement progressive, but uniform, in which the inventiveness of the comedian has but little opportunity. And above all it calls for a great deal of tact. Mr. Copeau has boldly faced the difficulties but one is not altogether sure that he has entirely overcome them. He has given his personage power and a certain grandeur, and has marked his fall with force. But the monotony of his speech was somehow disconcerting and tedious.

All the rest of the interpreters were as good as we could wish. All the roles of the Vieux-Colombier are always fulfilled with much intelligence.

Repertory Movement in
Melbourne Revives

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 12—In Melbourne the managers of the commercial stage point out that the public wants plays that will make them laugh and, on the few occasions when they have tried more serious dramas, the house has been practically empty after the first evening. There is no answer to this statement except the bold one, "Very well then, we will act plays of our own until the public begin to call for them." That response, with a muttered comment on the habit Germans have of producing Shakespeare's plays even in small towns at prices down to fivepence, results in the theatrical situation of today in Australia.

In the golden days "before the war" we thus got up plays by Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, Grenville Barker even by Arthur Schnitzler—and the Governor General of Australia came in state to our "first nights," and gave his patronage to the fancy dress ball in Melbourne Town Hall when we wanted a little money. A really capital professional actor, Mr. Gregan McMahon, sacrificing a good stage income at the theaters, was the head of this revolt and he found plenty of able actors and actresses who would follow his guidance. Some of the plays ran into the third night! Then came the War and for five years plays were forgotten.

At last an attempt has been made to revive the old enthusiasm. The movement has begun again, and given us a new play by new hands for the most part. Louis Esson is one of the old Melbourne repertory band and wrote years ago a one-act piece and a three-act drama, both full of wit and promising great things. He takes now an almost deserted small town, which was, in "the roaring days," covered with miners on the lookout for gold. For a few months there was a flood of population, men of every type of every country, working like mad men, a few lucky ones picking up nuggets of gold and the unlucky ones feverishly straining after them. Just as suddenly as it began the population receded, leaving nothing but the inn, the police quarters, the ruined homes and a church or two, and a dwindling group of miners who still go on in a way "prospecting" after—never, find—gold. Esson calls his play "The Battler," and takes a man of the old time who has for years gone over to West Australia on his quest, and there first finds, then loses, it and at last fortune leaves him a millionaire amongst the friends of his youth.

The newspapers announced on the day of this play that a great gold mine had been discovered and that, in less time than it takes to put it down on paper, hundreds were racing up to the crop of New South Wales where nearly 200 miners' claims had already been put up and gold, five ounces to the ton of soil, had been found. Is not the situation just what the drama wants? Esson takes its other side. His characters contain two of the typical men of the bush, and those who played them gave us a really delicious piece of acting. One, the "bullocky" with no idea but getting a job for his string of patient bullocks, and the other, dreaming only of "that bit of land down by the creek," were capably played.

Had the other types been equally well presented, the play would have made its mark and would remain a picture of the fast decaying gold fever. There was not, however, good acting enough to bring out the carefully drawn types of the land agent, the old bush man, the new prodigal, nor the two girls who had gone to the big town to get their education and come back to the old village to find life there intolerable. Mr. Esson deserves high praise for his drama and it is to be hoped that he will not be discouraged. With better actors and a stricter stage manager this play of his might easily have been called a great success.

—H. H. C.

Douglas Fairbank's big production of "Robin Hood" will be ready for shipment to New York some time in September. He will probably finish filming the picture by the end of July.

The Provincetown Players
and Their Service to the Drama

New York, July 8
Special Correspondence

RECORD of the endeavors and achievements of the experimental theaters and their influence on the future of the drama in America would be incomplete without a deep curtesy of acknowledgment and gratitude to The Provincetown Players.

"It is to the artists' colony of Provincetown, Mass., that Americans are indebted for the beginning of the organization that was destined to play an important role in the developing of native artists of the theater in America. Important, if for no other reason than that it gave one playwright many critics believe to be the most original dramatic writer America has produced—Eugene O'Neill.

In 1915 members of the art colony at Provincetown, many of whom were from New York, decided to produce a play. The home of Hutchins Haggood was offered. Two plays were presented: "Constancy" and the now well-known "Suppressed Desires." The manuscript of "Constancy" called for a "set," so the seaward veranda was used for the stage and the lighted boats in the harbor and Long Point light, at the tip of Cape Cod, served as the "backdrop." Robert E. Jones, now internationally famous, set the stage. As the manuscript of "Suppressed Desires" called for an interior scene setting, the audience was invited to turn its chairs around and face inward toward the living room for the first performance of this little play that has been played many hundreds of times since. A jolly evening was spent and plans for future performances were made. With one performance the group outgrew its first quarters. A discarded fish house on an unused wharf was offered by Mary Heaton Vorse. It was accepted and the place swept clean and decorated with fish nets, shells, etc.

Scenography for Backdrop

The stage was built at the seaward end of the building, where, by swinging open two large doors, a vista of the sea and sky background saved painting exterior sets. "The Wharf Theater" was utilized for two seasons before the players ventured into New York.

It was during the summer of 1916 that Susan Glaspell, with a copy of her own little play, "Trifles," under her arm, was on her way to the first play-reading committee of the summer season. She met one of the summer residents who had just arrived.

"Not I," said the newcomer, "but I came over on the boat from Boston today with a young fellow who has written a trunk full of plays. His name is Eugene O'Neill."

"Bring him down to Mary Vorse's tonight and tell him to bring one play."

That night Mr. O'Neill read his play, "Bound East for Cardiff," to the play committee and not many days later he had the pleasure of seeing, for the first time, a play of his writing played. Susan Glaspell's interesting

Left—George Cram Cook, One of the Founders of the Provincetown Players
Right—Eugene O'Neill, Whose Plays Received Their First Hearing at the Players' Little Theater at the Tip of Cape Cod, Massachusetts
Center—Entrance of the Players' Winter Theater in New York City

Theatrical Paris is presenting a very cosmopolitan program just now. Thus, in addition to the works of native born dramatists, there are English, Russian, German, and Italian, not to mention Norwegian and Scandinavian pieces offered to playgoers who do not mind sitting for three or four hours on end in a torrid atmosphere. Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" is at the Ceuve, and his "Mrs. Warren's Profession" is at the Fortuny; and there is one Russian play at the Théâtre des Arts and another one somewhere else. "Dicky" at the Nouveautés, has an English enough name, and the plot has already done yeoman service on dozens of London stages.

Sam H. Harris, with three offerings in New York running through the summer, announces his additional productions for the coming season, including the new Music Box Revue, which Mr. Harris and Irving Berlin will produce in October. The Duncan Sisters will be starred in a play with words and music written by themselves in collaboration with Guy Bolton. Another musical piece will be "Going Some," by Otto Harbach and Louis A. Hirsch. Following Clara Kummer's new play, "Pomeroy's Past," in September, Mr. Harris has Owen Davis' "The Nervous Wreck," Martin Brown's "The Great Music," Edith Elliott's "Money," Daniel N. Rubins' "The Vigil," Edward Locke's "In Love With Love," "A Man Among Women," by D. C. Goodman and Alan Brooks.

Mr. Harris will produce jointly with the Selwyns a Berlin success, "The Story of Kapellmeister Kreiser," by Max Reinhardt and Bernauer, as well as Edward E. Rose's "The Fear Car" and Channing Pollock's "The Fool." Another importation will be Lajos Rigo's "The Robber Knight," adapted from the Hungarian by Gilbert Emery.

The present Music Box Revue will go on the road intact. "Six Cylinder Love" will open the new Sam H. Harris Theater in Chicago on Saturday, and tours are planned also for "Captain Applejack," "Nice People," and "Welcome Stranger."

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Keeps Gladiators on Tips of Their Toes
Globe Theatre W. 46th St. Eves. 8:15
GETS SLAPPED MATS. THURS. & SAT.
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CHARLES DILLINGHAM Presents
"Good Morning Deane"
WITH A CAST OF VIRTUAL EXCELLENCE

The Theater Guild
of San Francisco
Plans First Season

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3 (Special Correspondence)—San Francisco will have a season of unusual plays this year, through the organization of the San Francisco Theater Guild, just formed here. The Guild has taken over the Savoy Theater, redecorated and rehabilitated the playhouse, and changed its name to the Plaza. The advisory committee in control of the organization consists of John S. Drum, Mrs. J. B. Casserly, Mrs. Marcus Koshland, Walter Martin, E. S. Heller, Herbert Fleischacker, and John I. Walter. Samuel J. Hume, director of the Greek Theater at the University of California, has been appointed director of the Plaza, and Jessica Colbert, a well-known concert and lecture producer of this city, has been made general manager. Redecorating now being done, and the artistic side of the productions presented, are in charge of Rudolph Schaeffer, head of the department of design and color in the California School of Fine Arts, and Norman Edwards, associate art director. Six plays to be produced, each or of the Greek Theater productions.

A season of 13 weeks is to be at play running 10 performances. The Plaza will be devoted to these productions on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday matinee, each week, and each production will be presented for two weeks. This leaves Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday open for musical events, concerts, recitals, operas and lectures, which the Theater Guild also will present. Top professional actors will head the company, the minor parts to be handled by semi-professionals and students in local dramatic schools. The object of the organization is "to reach the largest number of people with the best dramatic productions at the lowest possible cost." To this end prices of admission have been fixed at sums which, it is estimated, will meet expenses, and no more. The first 13 rows will be sold for \$10 for the six plays; the last rows in the orchestra and the front row in the balcony at \$4 for the season, and gallery seats for \$3 for the season. Boxes, seating six people, are on sale at \$75 for the complete run of six plays.

The first offering will be A. A. Milne's "The Boy Who Swam About Bayside," and the season will open in September. Announced professionals in the cast are Alexander Cagale, G. P. Hays, and Edmund Gottschalk. "Kismet," Alvin Karpis, has been received from George Bernard Shaw to produce "Heartbreak House," the play which allied the Garrick Theatre in New York for a long season when presented under direction of the New York Theater Guild. Efforts also are being made, with prospects of success, to obtain the use of Shaw's "Back to Methuselah." In the interim days of each week, other productions will be given, including William Wade Hinshaw's production of Mozart's "Così fan Tutti," recitals by Margaret Matzenauer, Arthur Middleton, Paul Althouse, Minnie Leitzke, Vladimir Roising, Myra Hess and Florence Macbeth, and concerts by the London String Orchestra, while John Cooper Powys will lecture, and there will be at least one juvenile attraction, in "Grace Barnes' Puppet Show," and several young people's concerts, according to announcement by Miss Colbert, who said:

"The aim of the guild is to reach the largest number of people, to be democratic. There will be nothing high and lofty about it. The best plays will be given, but the organization must become self-sustaining, although already we have fifty guarantees. It is in no sense part of the Little Theatre movement, but a straight-way proposition for the presentation of the best in drama and music, well done by people who know how to do it."

THEATRICAL NEW YORK
GORT West 46th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WALLACE AND MARY EDDINGER NASH
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SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE W. 43rd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
SIX CYLINDER LOVE
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"MUSIC BOX REVUE"
SELYWYN THEATRE, W. 43 St.
BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Robert Goodman
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

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THE HOME FORUM

Walking Into Barbizon

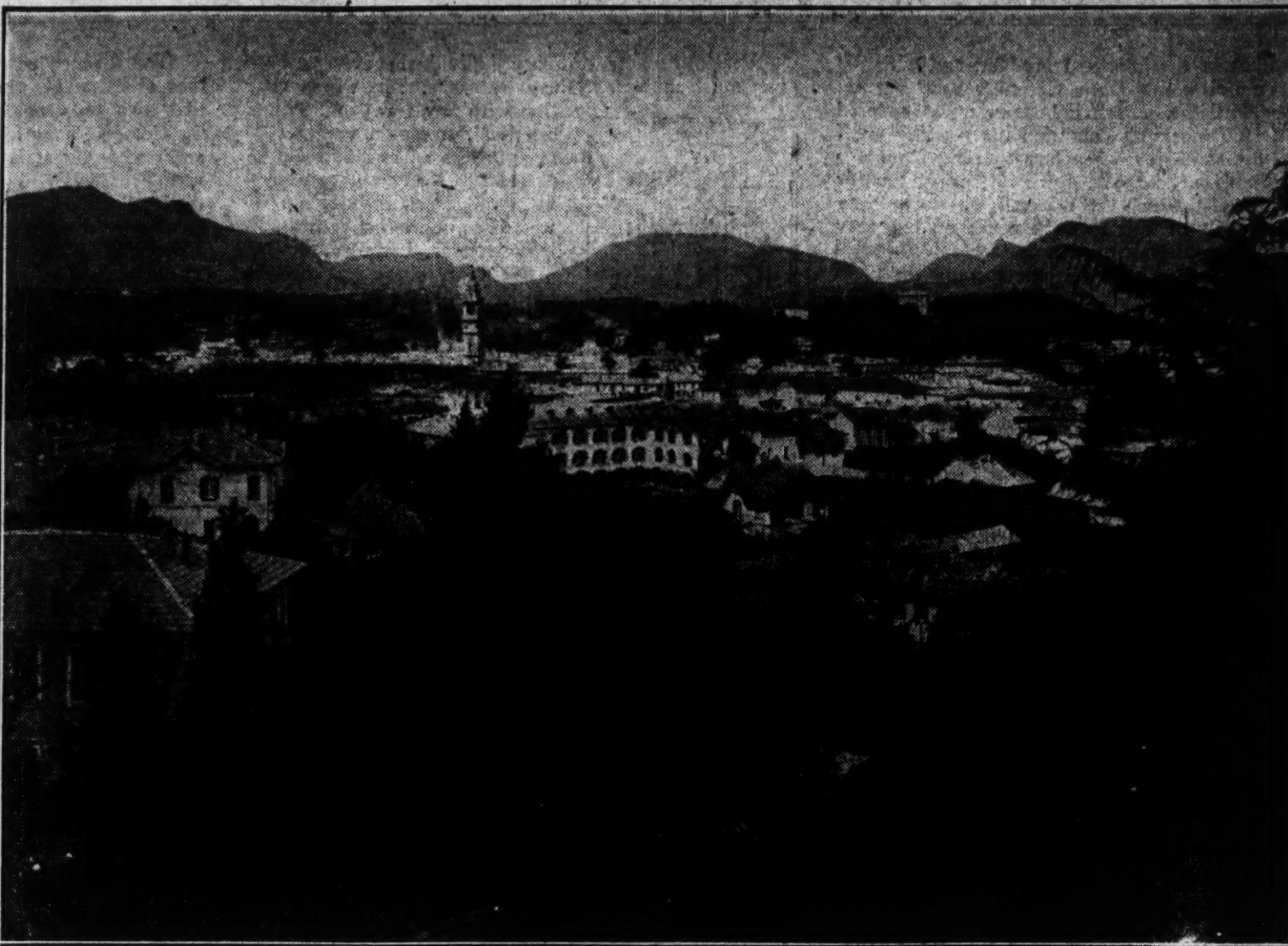
MAY was softening into June when I took the footpath way to new adventures with the old books in my knapsack, the old tunes on my lips, and the old longings in my heart. The broad highway is for the plain dealing thinker and philosopher, or for the motorist who comes along with the bluster of a hurricane. But when your philosophy is getting dusty or when your tyres burst every mile or so, then leave the highway to its own devices, and try the sweeter adventures of the footpath.

I believe all the quests of old were made by the footpath way, for in everything we find the great things of human life are off the beaten track. What we call life and nature run parallel to each other; footpaths are our wayward fancies. Even the dustiest philosopher of the turnpike would acknowledge the rapture of the unguessed pathway, twists leading to glades waist deep in bracken and knee deep in bluebells, where only the sun had trodden before.

My walk into Barbizon would have cured any of our latter day Nestors. I can imagine them casting their melancholy into the hedgerows, and calling loudly for the pipes of Pan. It is scarcely a mile across the barley fields and red clover from Bois-le-roi to the wanderings of the cart tracks of Fontainebleau forest, where the pines and the beeches dispute the shading of the hillsides. The prodigious grasshoppers were chirping like an orchestra of scissars in spite of La Fontaine; the lizards lay low and eyed me backwards from the brambles; everything that could chirp, sing, buzz, drone or murmur was doing its best to spin out the heat of the afternoon. I wandered from footpath to footpath without method, until coming to the top of a shady hill, I found myself with a twenty mile view and with no other desire in the world than to sprawl in the heather and watch a pair of hawks poise and swoop high above the tree-tops.

How long I stayed there, I cannot say, but the sun had left the main road at Chailly long before I knew where I was. I had strayed for miles by the footpath way, and as evening crept on it looked as though I was to sleep superfluous, "à la belle étoile," with the lizards and grasshoppers for bed-fellows.

Then, by a stroke of good fortune which your true vagabond never wonders at, I came across a signpost. In ten minutes I stumbled into a cart track; and in an hour was half way to Barbizon. Shades of Millet, Rousseau and our own R. L. S., is there anything finer than walking through the forest under the stars into Barbizon.



Varese, Lombardy

Photograph by E. Altieri

zon, with Charles and his wain for company and the Pole star leading the team? The forest, densely black and creaking and swaying with what we call the silences of the night, looms to the heights, and seems to touch the heavens. The stars themselves seem higher, whiter and farther away than ever, until one feels one has assimilated the vastness of the night and yet dwindled to the faintness of an echo. One takes breaths like a battle axe on the road, and gets longer and longer like a mighty shadow. What strides are there to compare with those mighty ones we take when night has shod us with his seven leagued boots and the stars race by us?

A bend in the road, a white wall, Barbizon cobbled and silent, the song of a nightingale in an orchard—they all come at once like chord upon chord in a refrain. Even now I cannot separate these sensations and say how or why they rejoined me. Night had woven all together. "All places that the eye of Heaven visits" should be entered at nightfall.

Who could read Keats and dare to write about the nightingale? Who (one might be forgiven for asking), would dare to sing after hearing the song of the little brown bird, who waits till his audience has gone before he starts his rhapsodies? The thought comes inevitably, "Are the finest songs the rarely heard ones? Are the greatest deeds done alone?" Night always sets me wondering!

Seneca's Forbearance and Their Origin

Seneca, whose personality has always been somewhat of a puzzle, was born about 4 B. C. in that mysterious land which was known to the Romans as a nurse of hardy and artistic tribesmen who for two hundred years, until the age of Augustus, had resisted the resources of Rome with more success than the volatile Gauls or the versatile Greeks.

"As some grave Tyrian trader, from the sea, Descried at sunrise an emerging prow, And saw the merry Grecian coaster come, Freight with amber grapes, and Chian wine, Green bursting figs, and tunnies steeped in brine, And knew the intruders on his ancient home."

"The young light-hearted masters of the waves— And snatched his rudder, and shook out more sail; And day and night held on indignantly O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale, Betwixt the Syrtis and soft Sicily, To where the Atlantic roves Outside the western straits; and unbent sails There, where down cloudy cliffs, through sheets of foam, Shy traffickers, the dark Iberians come; And on the beach undid his corded bales."

Arnold, in his "Scholar-Gypsy," has pictured the scene well; trading Carthaginians, energetic but unstable Greeks, and strange natives.

Spain's early memorials are as elusive as her early history: the curious bust of the Lady of Elche, the wall-decorations of prehistoric man, certain ritual-survivals, coins stamped with horsemen and battle scenes, all these serve to show that the Romans were dealing with no common folk. Their characteristics are not clearly defined, nor is their individuality capable of classification, as is that of other provincial peoples in the Empire. Like the Emperor Hadrian and Seneca himself, they were sensitive, imaginative, shrewd and interesting. This may have been because they were not racially and politically homogeneous, or because of their Iberian strain, or because of later Celtic intermixtures. In the center of this peninsula, however, lay the Turdetani who inhabited Baetica (the modern Andalusia), and whose capital was Corduba, the birthplace of Seneca. They had the highest degree of civilization in the whole province, and yet they cannot be identified with certainty as either Celtic or Iberian.

For over a hundred years the course of empire had taken its way westward until, in the days of empire proper, Spain became a fixture in the Roman provincial system. Men of the Marco Polo type had travelled thither, advertising the charms of Cadiz or the fertile Lusitania (now Portugal) "where flowers bloom through nine months of the year, a bushel of wheat costs nine obols, a sheep two drachmae, and a plough-ox ten." The myths of Hercules and Geryon, of Ulysses and the town of Oileus (Lisbon) which report claimed that he had founded, are early echoes of this romantic interest. The Spanish skipper, with his heart full of gallantry and his pockets full of gold, is familiar to us from the Odes of Horace; and the clever Balbus, a native Spaniard and agent of Julius Caesar, is an epitome of this progressive nation. In addition to all his business ventures, Balbus wrote a historical drama entitled "Ier," on account of his mission to Pompey in 49 B. C. Business and romance went hand in hand. Mines, vineyards, olive-groves, and spartan grass were to make the fortune of many a Roman.

Corduba (now Cordova) was founded as early as 150 B. C. It earned the right to be the capital of a senatorial province, and grew into a political and literary centre, especially famous for schools of rhetoric as well as for its allegiance to the Republican tradition of Pompey. Caesar never forgave this, but Augustus tolerated and utilized it for the purpose of solidifying his conquests among the wilder tribes of the north and west. From this city sprang

"The learned Seneca's house That is thrice to be numbered." Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Elder, father of the philosopher whom this book discusses, was a manager of provincial finances, a procurator of the Imperial government, whose connections were of the best equestrian, or knightly, traditions and whose salary may have reached 300,000 sesterces (\$15,000). We do not know whether he was an importation from Rome, or descended from early Roman settlers, or born of an intelligent native family. His title to fame is a book of rhetorical memoirs, dedicated to his three sons. . . . He was a strict conservative, unlike his more distinguished son, who modelled his style upon Cicero, hated philosophy and all the strange cults which knocked at the gates of the Empire, and brought up his family like a Roman of the old school. His wife Helvia remains in the background; but her influence upon the younger Seneca was profound, and he dedicated to her one of the noblest tributes from a son to a mother in literary history.

Such were the antecedents of Seneca; they assist us in our attempt to account for his blend of the millionaire and ascetic, for his literary catholicism, and for his attainment of the highest place in Rome short of the throne by means of his eloquence and his Stoicism. With such a background, it is not surprising that he appealed to Rousseau as a humanitarian, to Calvin as a guide for princes, and to Christians as a literary champion of new ideals. Richard Mott Gummere, in "Seneca, the Philosopher and His Modern Message,"

"I never hear the loud solitary whistle of the curlew in a summer noon, or the cadence of a troop of gray plovers in an autumnal morning without feeling an elevation of soul like the enthusiasm of devotion or poetry."—Burns.

ALTHOUGH the history of Varese offers much that is of interest to the student, and although its bright flourishing aspect, as well as its picturesque survivals of earlier days in arched streets and quaint nooks and corners, offer much that is attractive, the lovely country around and within reach of Varese is the greatest charm of this Lombard town.

It is a land cultivated intensely as a garden gay and verdant, while not far off lies the silvery Lago di Varese, some six or seven miles in length, and stately villas stand in wooded grounds in all directions, and towered villages crown the hills, and further off, the noble Monte dei Fiori rises majestically from the northern shore of the lake, while to the west when the light is clear, may be viewed all the shining range of Monte Rosa, lifting its snow peaks against the sunset sky.

A beautiful environment, indeed, for the International Congress of Study, to be held in August under the auspices of the Women's League for Peace and Liberty.

Although, owing to alterations and rebuilding, its aspect is now largely modern, Varese is actually very ancient, having been an important military station in Roman times, some remains of the heavy surrounding wall and deep ditch yet surviving as reminders of this early period. In subsequent ages also it retained its importance, and was a continually disputed prize during the many Milanese wars, not only because of its intrinsic value and its prestige as the "natural capital" of this fertile region, but also from its situation, which gave it control of many of the routes and passes leading northward between the Italian lakes of Como and Maggiore.

Varese is also closely linked with the great enterprise of Garibaldi, and a bronze monument in one of its squares yet recalls those valiant "Cacciatori delle Alpi,"—who, on the morning of May 28, 1859, under the leadership of Garibaldi, fought and conquered, acclaiming for Italy and the King.

Visiting Among Volga Peasants

I should, perhaps, add here that in the Volga district there is a great mixture of races as well as of religions. On my way through other villages, in the "Governments" of Simbirsk and Kazan particularly, I saw not only Tartars and Bashkirs and Mordvas, but also Chuvash and Cheremisch, parts of the same race to which belong the Finns in the North and the Bulgars in the South. In Ozer itself, as far as I remember, I only met one man of alien race. He was a Kirghiz from the Asiatic steppes. His occupation, I was told, was that of a "horse-herd"; he was employed to look after great droves of horses sent out to grass, and he lived for weeks with them, alone in the wilds. He certainly looked as if he was always in the saddle; he was very short, and waddled rather than walked. As to features, he was the most Mongolian Mongol I ever saw; while his complexion was as dark as that of a Red Indian. The sweat always stood out in beads all over his face, and he looked as if washing was not much in his line. These peculiarities made it the more remarkable that my friend Emiliano appeared to feel no sort of race prejudice about him. I remember the two squatting side by side on the floor of the little veranda where I used to sleep, with their backs against the wall, . . . and conversing on terms of perfect equality.

I should, perhaps, become tedious if I were to describe many of my conversations. Yet there was nothing

which made me feel more vividly that I was having a glimpse into the soul of these people, so different from any with whom I had ever had intercourse before. In a sense, they were simplicity itself. Few of them could read or write. They heard little of the outside world, for a newspaper only rarely reached the village. Yet they were far indeed from stupid. They were great lovers of argument, and by no means deficient in the art. Their observations were always practical and shrewd.

And with all this there was nothing harsh about them, but a singular sweetness of temperament. It showed itself not only in their courtesy to the stranger, but in the harmony which, as far as I was able to judge, existed among members of the same family, and in their remarkable kindness to one another.

If there is a spring of savage cruelty which breaks out in times of excitement, there is also a readiness to help others and share with others, which far surpasses the cold and nicely calculated charity of Western peoples.

It would be absurd in me, after so short an experience, to try to sum up the philosophy of the Volga peasant. It remains a closed book to me. Only I could feel an undercurrent of sadness in their natures. . . . How strange is the fact that, in their language, the word "harvest" should be made "suffering". It has, surely, a certain significance. The thoughts of these people, generation after generation, have turned on the hard, grinding labor of harvest-time—not as ours do, on the joy of the garnering, the "harvest-home."—Charles Roden Buxton, in "In a Russian Village."

The City Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a garden, trim and square Greener than any other, (so I think) And more than any other still, serene, 'Tis brooded o'er by mildewed, vine-clad walls; Showered in blossom-time with petals pink, From a single tree; the strawberry shrub exhales Its luscious perfume; robins bend to drink Cool drops of liquid silver. In bright June, The ramblers flaunt rich carmine; flaming sage Bedecks September; always, late or soon, Fresh charms within this garden-eyes engage.

When sunbeams slant and shadows eastward lean, The Lady of the garden moves between Her well-trimmed borders; smilingly she bends, And now she plucks a strawberry bud, and now Lemon-verbena and the fair white rose, The lowly pansy and soft summer snow Of bridle wreath; for ever, as she goes, The Lady of the garden bears its spoils. "Have you no flowers?" she asks, "Well then, take these." (On stranger as on friend the sweet face smiles.) "I thought of you when I plucked them." So she says To one; again, "The strawberry shrub Because I know you love it." With such wiles Of gentleness, she makes each gift more sweet.

And always, in the flowers within my room, I see the garden, small and square and neat, And she whose pure delight it is, who moves With the same grace through all the ways of life, Making its wilderness with love to bloom. Beatrice Clayton.

Weather

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Chinese consider it impolite to mention the state of the weather, as they believe it to be divinely controlled, and therefore to be endured without complaint. In many quarters of the western world, on the other hand, as a topic of conversation this subject is often overworked. The remarks heard on every hand, ranging up and down the line from hearty approval to crass disapproval of the weather, are but the expressions of human opinion, which is more often based on the condition of the speaker's feelings than upon the behavior of the natural elements. Upon first thought, the attitude assumed by the Chinese would seem to be nearer right; but upon second thought it will appear that the avoidance of remarks about the weather is of little practical value as a protective measure unless it is backed by a right concept.

What is weather? According to the meteorologist it is the state of the air or atmosphere in which we live, with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, as the case may be. This purely physical concept of weather is based upon the false belief that man lives in a medium called air, which possesses the power to buffet or soothe, to make healthy or sick, happy or gloomy.

The Bible says, speaking of the spiritual man's abode, "In him we live, and move, and have our being,"—that is, in God man really lives, not in matter. There can never be antagonism between kindred qualities; therefore, man can never be out of harmony with Spirit, in which he lives. The prophet Elijah learned that "the Lord was not in the wind," but in the "still small voice." Spiritual man, living in divine Mind, is always in a place of safety, untouched by any material element.

It is written that in the beginning God made man in His image and likeness, and gave him dominion over all the earth. The Bible also informs us that God is Spirit. Man then is the image of Spirit. The image or likeness of Spirit cannot be governed by a form of matter called air or atmosphere. Mankind has gradually gained increasing dominion over the air by overcoming false beliefs and fears about it; less and less does it hamper movement because of the steady growth of the understanding that Mind, not matter, is the master. As long as people believe that weather is

a power, they will never be free from fears about it. Whatever the weather happens to be will be agreeable to someone but distasteful to another. The habit, therefore, of consulting barometer or thermometer is but obeying some educated belief; and those who have reached the point where they are able to disregard any condition of the material elements, have, perhaps, approached a truth.

On page 597 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, the word wind is partly defined thus: "That which indicates the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things. Destruction; anger; mortal passions." Christ's kingdom, as a sanctuary, is described in the words of Isaiah thus: "And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain." That which appears as material weather to the senses is mortal mind's belief; and, therefore, the same declarations of Truth employed to dissipate personified passions—anger, hatred, jealousy, and malice, and such like—should also protect one from the false beliefs of weather, expressed as boisterous winds, biting cold, drenching rains, broiling heat, or withering drought.

Granted then that the elements are nonintelligent, it avails little to assign to them power. As man realizes his God-given dominion he will be able to prove that the Christlike today as of yore are able to say to the storm, "Peace, be still"; for he will have gained such a realization of his own spiritual being, as dwelling "in the secret place of the most High," where no plague draws him, that he will not be conscious of inharmonious elements. Then he will no longer feel it necessary to remain indoors on account of inclement weather, nor fear to ruin either his clothing or his health by venturing out. Another result of this realization that the kingdom of God is within is indicated by Mrs. Eddy on page 265 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," where she says, "The atmosphere of the human mind, when cleansed of self and permeated with divine Love, will reflect this purified subjective state in clearer skies, less thunderbolts, tornadoes, and extremes of heat and cold."

Walking in Provence

I felt happy, as I went to bed at nine o'clock, after a look at the rapid-flowing river on which the moon was now shining through the parting clouds. The fun had begun.

I felt happier still at six o'clock the next morning when I took the road with my pack on my back. The clouds had blown away from the mountain tops, though wisps of them hung about the lower slopes, and the cup of the valley still held a light mist. . . . The road wound and turned and twisted, always going uphill, though never very steeply. I was on the old high road from the north, where it enters on its last stage of about five and twenty miles to Nice. I thought I must have come near to its highest point when I had climbed up on a level with the heavy fort that frowned on me from a hill near by, and sat down to take my last look at the green valley now lying far beneath me.

It showed as a level carpet of vivid green broken by the grey mass and outlying buildings of the town, with the river threading it lengthwise. The hills rose up sheer on every side. The lower slopes were so regularly terraced that at this distance they had the effect of horizontal "shadings" in a pencil drawing. Above that they were grey, and dark green, and red, as with heather, and the summits of some of them still held snow. White roads jagged their floor here and there, but the flat valley floor had the effect of being completely cupped and confined by the rugged heights, as indeed it is, except just where the river, having filled up the bottom of the cup with a rich layer of alluvium, must have broken through at some time, and left the fertile plain all ready and waiting for cultivation. It was like looking down on a miniature Promised Land, so marked was the contrast between the fresh green of the valley and the somber tones of its encircling hills.

This southern country flushes to tender spring green only here and there. The cultivated hillsides keep their darker colors, though they may be most sweetly lit with the pink of almonds. March would be a glorious month in Provence if it were only for the almond blossoms. Mixed with the soft grey of the olive it makes delicious pictures, and it is to be found everywhere. And the wild rosemary is in flower—great bunches of it, lighting up the rocky hillsides with their delicate blue. They were all around me as I sat on this height, and there were brooms getting ready to flower, and wild lavender, and thyme. The air held an aromatic fragrance, and as I walked on between the pines and the deciduous trees, not yet in leaf, the birds were singing and the water rushing down its channels from the snowy heights very musically. There were primroses and violets by the roadside, as if it had been spring in England, and juicy little grape hyacinths to remind one that it was not. There was something to look at and enjoy at every step.—Archibald Marshall, in "A Spring Walk in Provence."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain, in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

From the moment that Wu Pei-fu came into power in Peking, it was inevitable that Sun Yat-sen would

The Eclipse of Canton

either abdicate or be forcibly removed from Canton. Unfortunately the unification of China, as it has been interpreted for the past ten years, is a one-man job, and Wu Pei-fu had made himself that man. It now appears that General Wu had been laying a mine in Sun's own camp, and that he had nominated Sun's most trusted lieutenant, Chen Chiung-ming, to set it off. How General Chen was able so easily to expel the President from Canton is easy to understand when it is remembered that Chen has never given up his power as chief military leader of the South. It was his army that had made Canton for two years safe for democracy as Dr. Sun was practicing it. Politically, Chen changed his allegiance from South China radicalism to Middle China liberalism; personally, he deserted his chief for a man he believed could restore the authority of a united Chinese Government more effectually than China's first President.

By this swift coup d'état, Chen Chiung-ming becomes, over night, a power in the land. A national conference is to be held at Shanghai, and among those ever-recurring resolutions which will again be unanimously and virtuously voted will be one to "demobilize China's superfluous troops and abolish the system of tuchuns." Wu Pei-fu and Chen Chiung-ming are the "good" tuchuns in whose hands this act of self-abnegation is now to be consummated. The situation has its hope, not in the manner the drama is being played out, for stronger leaders have tried to disarm the less strong in the name of a "united China" ever since the Republic was founded. The hope lies in the new dramatis personae. Unquestionably, though the technique is old, Wu and Chen are men of a better type than have tried it before. They should have their opportunity, and those who know how important order and progress in China are to the world, will be glad to see them get it.

Sun Yat-sen had hard remedies for pulling China together as a nation. He said the whole governing order in North China was honeycombed with inefficiency and corruption, and must be swept clean before a constitutional republic could even begin to function. He has said it so frequently, and felt it so keenly, that it has made him a thoroughly objectionable character. As has happened many times before in history, his countrymen will discard his leadership about the time they begin to justify his opinions.

The first duty of the new régime in China will be to collect some taxes. But before this happens it will probably have to be fully admitted that all Canton ever said about the last Minister of Finance, Pan-fu, was fully sanctioned by the facts. Just before Chang Tso-lin descended on Peking, the Minister of Justice, Tung Kang, an honest man, presented full documentary evidence that the Minister of Finance with his assistant, Chang Hu, and a number of other high financial officials of the Government, had been engaging for months in embezzlement on a large scale; and he had issued the orders halting them before the courts in Peking when the rebellion of Chang stopped for the time being civil government in China. Tung Kang was right, and the South knew he was right; and if a new financial administration is set up in China under a man like Dr. Wellington Koo, the obstinacy of the South in having nothing to do with such a Government as the former Peking régime will have been to that extent justified.

It has been the South, moreover, which has upbraided most bitterly the tuchuns to whose hands stuck the greater part of China's local taxes, and from the overwhelmingly commercial South has come the chief incentive to root them out of China. There need be no illusion that this will be an easy task, or that the new régime will be able to show results toward its consummation for many months to come. But the courage of the Canton Government in opposing militarism is a landmark in China's recent history from which solid progress will ultimately be made. That this progress had to cut adrift from Cantonese separatism and its too intransigent leadership, was in the nature of things. But the honor of its origin should be paid where that honor is due; and so far as it is attributable to the Canton Government, that Government did not live in vain. Its eclipse is for the good of China only if the powerful Liberal forces it sheltered and encouraged continue their wholesome and fearless work on the national stage.

THE Finance Committee of the United States Congress has announced its intention of putting potash, a highly important fertilizer, on the free list, and providing for the payment of bounties on the production of domestic potash. In this way the demands of the American farmers for cheap fertilizing materials, and of the domestic potash industry for the encouragement of what may properly be termed an "infant industry," will be met, it is hoped, to the satisfaction of both interests. Previous to the World War practically all the potash used on American farms was imported from Germany. When that supply was cut off extraordinary efforts were made to develop the production of potash from deposits in various regions of the United States and extensive experiments were made in extracting the potash contained in kelp, a marine growth found in great abundance on the coast of California. In the aggregate, considerable quantities of potash were procured, but the cost was much

higher than that of the imported product, and with the renewal of importations from Germany and France, most of the American potash industries were rendered unprofitable. To meet this condition the pending tariff bill imposed duties on foreign potash ranging from \$50 per ton for the first two years, down to \$20 per ton for the fifth year, after which the material was to be duty free. The protest of the farmers against what they affirm to be an unfair tax on a necessary raw material has induced the leaders in the Senate to omit the tariff tax and to adopt the bounty method of aiding the domestic industry.

Regarded from the viewpoint of the actual cost to the American people, it would seem that the payment of a bounty is preferable to tariff protection. A tax of \$50 a ton would add greatly to the burdens of the already depressed agricultural industry, and, it is claimed by representative farmers, would put them at a disadvantage in competing in neutral markets with the products of other countries having cheaper fertilizers. The details of the bounty system have not yet been fully worked out, but the amount to be paid out of the public funds to domestic potash producers is estimated at less than one-half of the increased cost of fertilizers that would have resulted from the proposed tariff. When, for sufficient reasons, it is deemed desirable to promote the establishment of any particular American industry, it may perhaps be found that the bounty method will not only cost less but will be more efficacious than the policy of taxing heavily all competitive products.

THOUGH in the recent Hungarian elections the "Legitimist" Party, led by Count Jules Andrássy, did not gain

The Crown of Hungary

any successes, the fundamental sentiment of the ruling classes remains favorable to a monarchy rather than a republic. As there is no secret ballot in Hungary, it is difficult to determine the real sentiment of the people. Though temporarily without a King, the country is still a kingdom constitutionally. For the time being Admiral Horthy continues to head the state as Regent, but all the hereditary rights of the Hapsburg dynasty are now claimed in behalf of Prince Otto, the ten-year-old son of the former Emperor, Charles IV. It is only the opposition of the neighboring states to a restoration of the Hapsburgs that delays a reconstitution of the throne.

The will of the exiled Emperor expressly designates his oldest son as his heir to the throne which he was not allowed to occupy, and it appoints former Empress Zita, a woman of resolution and ability, as his guardian and temporary Regent. In order to let none of her rights lapse, the former Empress, who lives in a suburb of Madrid under the protection of her relative, the King of Spain, has formally notified the Hungarian Government that she renounces none of her rights or those of her son, of whom she is the legal representative. The abdication act, exacted from her husband after he and the Empress had arrived in Hungary last fall by airplane from Switzerland, is not considered by her as binding on his heirs.

In her plans to regain the crown for her son she has the full support of the Hapsburg Party, with its powerful ramifications throughout Central Europe. Being herself a Bourbon, a daughter of the Duke of Parma, she can also count on aid from that family, with its influential connections, not only in Italy and Spain, but also in France. One of her brothers recently married a Duchess of Luxembourg, and another a Princess of Denmark. Both were officers in the Belgian Army during the war. One of them, Prince Sixtus, was the intermediary of the famous Austrian peace overtures in 1917. The headquarters of the Hapsburg Party is now located in Munich, and there a conference was recently held for the purpose of formulating plans for the recovery of the Hungarian throne. Besides Archduke Max, a brother of the former Emperor, there were present Archduke Frederick and his son, Albert, one of the brothers of the former Empress; Count Berchtold, who was Austrian Premier when the war broke out, and representatives of both the Austrian and the Hungarian royalist groups. As there is little pro-Hapsburg sentiment in Austria, attention was concentrated on Hungary.

Recently the royalists have been divided into two factions, the Legitimists, who support the Hapsburgs, and the "Free Electors," who uphold the ancient tradition of a "free choice of a King of Hungary." In Charles IV they recognized a ruler and they regarded as sacred the oath of fidelity given by his subjects. But now they hold that the country is free to choose anybody as its monarch. Admiral Horthy has been mentioned as a candidate for the throne, but his choice is not now likely. Prince Otto is the logical candidate, and to overcome the objections of the Free Electors the Hapsburgs now plan to have the young Prince formally elected by the National Assembly.

The present Hungarian Government, headed by Count Bethlen, is pledged to the allied powers not to let the throne be occupied without their consent. Once the Prince has been elected, such consent would be solicited on the ground that the election represents the will of the Hungarian people, and that it conforms to the theory of self-determination. The Hapsburg Party would attempt to overcome the opposition of the Little Entente states by the argument that since the young Prince has never ruled over any of the territory now occupied by them, his accession to the throne would not represent the same ideas of Hungarian territorial integrity as did the attempted return of his father. If the ten-year "non-aggression pact" proposed by Mr. Lloyd George is signed, moreover, the Little Entente states would be pledged not to attack Hungary, at least during the minority of the King.

This plan may not be carried out precipitately, but attempts will undoubtedly be made to realize it, step by step, and in view of the present situation in southeastern Europe it carries within it serious possibilities of disturbing the peace.

ALTHOUGH the ordinary individual never perhaps gives much thought to the great waste of heat in connection with any form of lighting, electrical, or candle, or gas, it is nevertheless a fact that about 95 per cent of the energy consumed in such light production is wasted as unproductive heat. It is no wonder, therefore, that for many years there has been a search for some form of light which would be "cold," that is, the whole, or practically the whole, of whose energy would be converted into light.

Professor Harvey's Cold Light

Investigators have long suspected that the glow-worm and the firefly must in some way possess this secret, and hence it hardly comes as a surprise to learn that it is in this direction that natural scientists have been looking for a solution of this problem.

The success of E. Newton Harvey, a professor in Princeton University, in extracting the illuminating substance from a small crustacean inhabiting the sea waters about Japan is considered by many a great step toward the realization of a dream of investigators of many years. Professor Harvey, it appears, has been able to extract this substance, in practically its pure state, and to show that it is inert when not exposed to oxygen. He has discovered an agent, which he has named luciferin, through whose activity the oxygen is united with the substance extracted to produce a continuous cold light.

Professor Harvey's discovery, in its present state, is impractical, but it points the way to almost limitless possibilities, for it seems that the world is nearer the production of an economical light than it has ever been before. The imagination halts before what opens up, for lighting at present utilizes vast stores of fuel whose energy could, be, and should be, saved for heat. As soon, therefore, as Professor Harvey, or anyone else, discovers how to make this substance, the secret of whose manufacture countless numbers of nature's humblest creatures seem to possess, the lighting industry is likely to take an even greater forward step than it did when electricity became a practical fact in the everyday experiences of existence.

WHATEVER difference of opinion there may be on the economic value of the deep-waterway project from the

Great Lakes to the ocean, all can agree on the natural beauty of design in the system of lakes and connecting channels, as they have existed since before the age of freight rates and commercial exporting. One sculptor has been inspired to present the idea of beauty in the relationship of the five lakes in a fine piece of statuary. They may equally appeal to the engineer's sense of beauty in balance and orderly progression, and to the casual traveler's simple delight in the surface beauty of the scenery.

The adjoining watersheds and basins feeding into the lakes and the St. Lawrence River, the stream measurements and gauging of stream flow, and the precipitation to keep this wonderful system in constant movement, might profitably employ the study of a corps of engineers. When proposals are made to dam the main channel at the Long Sault Rapids, or to remove natural barriers in the channel elsewhere, possible effects on the general balance of the natural waterway system must be investigated. Canadian engineers have already been taught to be cautious in attempting to adjust this balance.

Some years ago the possibilities of developing the Chicago drainage canal into a hydroelectric power project and inland waterway through to the Mississippi River were investigated. The evidence seemed to show that any considerable increase in the flow out of Lake Michigan by way of the Chicago drainage canal route would be at the expense of harbors and channels from Lake Huron to the sea. The work of deepening harbors and building canals would be counteracted by a general fall in water levels, due to the increased draining of the whole lake system at the Chicago rim of what can be regarded as a series of cups. Before increasing the outflow, it would be necessary to begin with greater conservation of inflow. The hundreds of smaller lakes and streams, over many thousands of square miles of territory in Canada and the United States, would first need attention, to conserve the abundance of water in the spring. Economic levels could thus be maintained all the year round, instead of spring floods and fall shortage.

Engineers in Canada learned by experience, in the deepening of the St. Lawrence channel below Montreal, how delicately balanced is the great inland waterway system. It seemed desirable to have a deeper channel for ocean liners, to come up to the port of Montreal. Between Montreal and the city of Quebec the St. Lawrence widens at points into the form of a lake, or chain of lakes. The shallow places between the lakes had to be dredged to get the required depth. But some engineers have expressed the opinion that this dredging had the effect of removing natural barriers from the flow of the river. The velocity of flow tended to increase. But no compensating increase of flow took place above Montreal. Hence the level of Montreal harbor tended to drop. The deepening of the channel below Montreal tended, to some extent, to undo the work of deepening Montreal harbor.

The deep-waterway project from the Great Lakes to the ocean is being studied by capable engineers and men of business in Canada and the United States. But it is still merely in the discussion stage, though it has been favorably reported upon by an international commission. According to an estimate, it would take eight years to build. In the meanwhile, it is possible to make the voyage from the head of the lakes to tidewater, through delightful scenery, under conditions of comfort. It is a neighborly way to spend a holiday, too, for American citizens visiting along the route on both sides of the imaginary line called the international boundary.

The St. Lawrence and Upper Lakes

THE French people are proud of their language, so they guard and protect it. For many years the French

that is spoken from the stage of the Comédie-Française has been accepted as the standard of correct French pronunciation and diction. In order to become a member of the famous Comédie-Française Company, a government institution, a French boy or girl must first go through intensive training at the Conservatoire, which is also controlled by the Government. That correct French shall be spoken is one of the chief requirements insisted upon, and the standard is maintained from year to year. At the Conservatoire, a student is under the guidance of the best teachers obtainable. Many of the more distinguished members of the Française company teach or lecture at the Conservatoire and carefully guard the high standard required for admittance into the most conservative theatrical company in the world.

In America there is a generally-accepted impression that English is an ugly language, hardly worth striving to perfect, and that the use of slang and vulgarized English is excusable and sometimes necessary. But the fact is that when spoken by Julia Marlowe or Walter Hampden, English as a language is as beautiful as the French language, and fully as musical. Miss Marlowe and Mr. Hampden are both Americans who realize the beauties of their language and make use of those beauties to the fullest. Such appreciation redounds to their advantage and greatly enhances their value as artists.

There is every indication that the immediate future holds splendid things in store for the theater in America. Its playwrights and scenic artists are taking rank with their best European fellow-craftsmen. American actors have made some advance along certain naturalistic lines in their acting, but the beauty of the spoken word is still an undiscovered quality to a large majority of them. It is no secret that when managers are casting parts requiring the use of correct English, they do not engage the average American-born actor for those parts.

This condition is one that can be remedied only by the American actor's improvement of himself. Others will respect his language as soon as he begins to respect it himself.

In order to share in the new movement in the theater, American actors should heed Hamlet's advice, first given to the players three hundred years ago, "Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue, but if you mouth it as many of your players do, I had as lief the town crier had spoke my lines." The advice is as pertinent today as it was when first spoken.

Editorial Notes

THAT venerable anachronism, the four-in-hand coach, still likes to pop out of oblivion for an old-style run during the British horse-show season. Only in England could be seen the quaint spectacle, witnessed recently, of fourteen coaches proceeding one after the other at a smart trot from Hyde Park, London, to the Richmond show ground, with "Tantivy" hailed by a mixed team leading, amid the "cheer-oh's" of the brethren of the road. It is difficult to realize that once upon a time the coach, then a parvenu, created quite a furore among boatmen and sedan bearers, whose business it had come to displace. Now the one-time lord of the highway must thread its way as best it can through the rapidly moving flotillas of motor-driven vehicles that monopolize the London arteries. The pace has quickened since coaching days. If it must quicken as much more again, may the process be gradual.

ANNOUNCEMENT that hundreds of scholars from both sides of the Atlantic will assemble at Columbia University for a three days' conference during June, 1923, really carries more significance than appears on the surface. A similar conference was held in London under the auspices of the University of London in July, 1920, and proved one of the most important educational meetings since the war, marking, in fact, the beginning of a new solidarity between American and English scholars and teachers. Three years will have elapsed since this last conference, and it is not too much to hope the results of this next meeting will fully measure up to those obtained in 1920.

CONSPICUOUS in London's program of rejoicings at the return of the Prince of Wales was the announcement that the head chef of a famous restaurant had created in honor of the event a special dish, set forth upon the menu as "Délice de Sole Prince de Galles," thus launching upon the world an entirely new fillet of sole. And why not a little culinary homage? Should the rolling pin lie idle on the rack, while the sword, the pen, and the palette unite in contributing to the festivities? "Cookery," says John Ruskin, "means the knowledge of Medea and of Circe and of Helen and of the Queen of Sheba. . . . It means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality." Who then will deny that a new creation in an art of such universal and romantic qualities makes a fitting and dainty dish to set before a prince, just returned from girdling the earth?

No more lovely spot is to be found in all Switzerland than Lucerne, with its green hills sloping toward the shores of the lake and its magnificent range of mountains visible across the blue water, the most famous of which is the stately Rigi. The dwellers on this lake of the four forest cantons, as the Swiss call it, not satisfied with the great beauty of their town, dating many of its buildings as far back as the fourteenth century, are reviving decorative art, such as flourished in southern Italy and Greece centuries ago. It is a welcome sight indeed in these modern days of commercial speed, which is so reckless in its sacrifice of grace and beauty, to walk through the streets of a town where villas and shops are frescoed as in the Middle Ages, not with the object of advertisement or gain, but for the sheer joy of making what is already passing lovely, more lovely still.

Bounty, or Tariff?